

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

WITH the present week closes a Session which has been, in many respects, a remarkable one; and while the senators, liberated by the gracious speech of her Majesty from their toils, are dispersing to the "moor and the loch," or wherever pleasure or business may lead them, a brief glance at the results of their labours will not be out of place.

The Session has been remarkable, in the first place, for the amount of work it has imposed on the Legislature. For general business, it has sat with a regularity and perseverance almost unexampled; the noonday sun has often shone on its deliberations, and the next day's dawn broken ere they had concluded. In addition to this, the Committee business—by which the members are broken up and divided into a kind of small Parliaments, under the wing of the large one—has been enormous. The greater part of this business was created by the increase of railway enterprise, which is covering the face of the land with the means of rapid communication, bringing together distant points—making whole counties the suburbs of the vast Metropolis—and almost annihilating all the old difficulties caused by distances, and the time consumed in passing them. A whole system of Parliamentary procedure has been created especially for this kind of business. An attempt was made to relieve the Legislature of part of the duty, by transferring some of its functions to a department of the Executive Government, but it did not succeed; the impartiality of the tribunal became suspected, and, as its decisions did not bind the Legislature, they soon became of very little importance. Parliament is still the great source of power, and by it alone will men consent to have questions decided which affect the fortunes of thousands. The Railway Department of the Board of Trade did not supersede the functions of Parliament, however glad the members of the latter would have been to find themselves relieved from an irksome task; public opinion would not permit them to divest themselves either of their powers, or the labour to which those powers subject the possessors of them. From the extent to which they have been called into action, this might almost be called the Railway Parliament. The money it has voted for the service of the State seems a small sum, compared with the enormous amount of capital it has set in action—the whole of it proffered by the people themselves. The readiness with which these vast amounts are raised, is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern history. It proves the unspeakable advantages of Peace and Commerce to the world, for it could not have accumulated amidst the destruction and the waste of war. The millions that would have once been squandered in campaigns, that produced no result to nations, save mutual ruin and mutual hate, are now bridging rivers, piercing mountains, and obliterating those boundaries which have so long made

Enemies of people, who had else
Like kindred drops commingled into one.

The moral and social changes that will be produced by the extension of railways over the whole face of Europe can scarcely yet be anticipated. But they will be changes for which statesmen and rulers will have to provide. The facts and details of a system may be dry and petty—even mean and repulsive—but the results of that system when in operation may be mighty. All the discussions about gradients, and levels, and tables of traffic, of broad and narrow gauges, of scrips, and shares, and deposits, may be tedious enough, as are most processes towards any result; but the thing effected is a power that will change the face of the world; and, considered in this light, with all its controversies, intrigues, and exposures—much time, labour, and thought have been devoted to the great social question of our time; and, for its great development of railway communication, we have had a memorable Session in that of 1845.

As to what may be more strictly called the national and public business of the Session, it has been regarded with very mingled and divided feelings. The course of policy Sir Robert Peel commenced he has continued; the surprises of 1842 have had their counterparts in 1845; the questions alone are different. Then, the man chosen expressly to defend the principle of protection in all its integrity, proved to be the Minister who did the most to break it down. He was elected to uphold the Corn Laws; his first measure was to alter them, and that by diminishing the amount of protection—as far as that is secured by the scale of duty. He has this Session passed from the matters of Trade and Commerce, to questions of higher interest—those of Religion and Education; and, with regard to both, has taken a course exactly opposite to that which the principles of the great body of his party would have sanctioned. It is the history of

1829 over again; the energetic opponent of Catholic Claims was the Minister who removed Catholic Civil Disabilities; the denouncer of Catholic doctrines has now endowed the College in which the Catholic priesthood are trained. The step may be a right one to take—on this, opinions are greatly divided; but that it should not have been taken by the present Premier and the existing Government—on that, all men are agreed. If they think their present policy is right, their past lives have exhibited a singularly prolonged career of error, for they have always opposed it; if they believe it wrong, they condemn themselves as deserters from their own opinions without a conviction of the truth of those they have embraced. These unexpected changes of opinion in the leaders have not been followed with much alacrity by their supporters; dismay, division, alienation, anger at the past, mistrust for the future—all these feelings are to be found in a large section of the Conservatives, and in time they will produce their effect. The large numerical majority of the present Government on these questions, is not altogether a sign of strength or stability. A Ministry relying on the votes of the Opposition is in a perilous state, and must remind every one of the house built on the sands. Yet the spectacle has been more than once exhibited in the session of 1845. The policy has been successful, the measure is carried;

but it has been at a most damaging sacrifice of political consistency and public character.

The establishment of Colleges in Ireland, without religious tests of any kind, is another instance in which the Government has condemned the principle of our old collegiate establishments, by abolishing it in the new ones. Yet no men can have contended more strenuously for the maintenance of those tests in all their rigour; therefore, we again have an exhibition of inconsistency; if tests are supported in the old establishments because they are right, just, and beneficial, why are they not enforced in the new? If they are wrong, unjust, and mischievous, it is very proper to keep them out of the new establishments;—but, then, why are they at the same time upheld in the ancient abodes of wealthy and well endowed erudition? A principle cannot be right and wrong at the same time, or in different places. By this question also the Government has widened the breach between it and many of its supporters, and again been invested with numerical strength by the Opposition.

In fact, the whole Session of 1845, has set all political calculation, founded on old party principles, at defiance. If "Measures not Men," is to be the motto of the future, the new course is undoubtedly entered upon; if we have commenced the era of mere



SKETCH FROM THE GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON MONDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

expediency, let us hope the best from it; but we must talk no more of principles, for they are virtually abolished and exploded. The tree can no longer be known by its fruits, for with Tory men and Whig measures we see reversed that natural course of things which forbids us to expect to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles.

We have no wish to go over the several acts of the Session, or enumerate the bills that have gone to the Limbo of Legislation at various stages of their progress. Amidst such a pressure of affairs many failures are inevitable; but they might be made fewer by better management. None of the Members of the Cabinet appear to have the tact of carrying the bills they undertake through every stage, to the degree in which it is possessed by Sir Robert Peel. His Currency measures were well digested, admitted of little alteration, and were carried without embarrassment. His other measures, though violently opposed, were good specimens of Legislative workmanship; admit their policy to be good, and they were effectual for carrying it out. Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley, on the contrary, fail in almost everything; the Home Secretary's Medical Bill has been a melancholy display of patching and mending, and introductions and withdrawals; it was brought in at the beginning of the Session, and is only now printed in a third or fourth form, without any progress whatever having been made in it; nor does it by any means stand alone. Lord Stanley is also unhappy in this respect; yet both Stanley and Graham have had the usual support given to Ministers in both Houses. Sir James Graham told Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, that such failures are no proof of incompetency to deal with a question. Perhaps not, but it is a proof that it has not been fully considered.

As to the general aspect of public affairs, the Session closes favourably; the prospects of the harvest, though the skies are uncertain, are good and hopeful; we are at peace abroad, and are fully employed at home; and with peace, abundance, and employment, the energies of the people will secure them advantages which are not to be wholly attained by any Legislation alone; and which have been but very slightly promoted by that of the Session of 1845.

REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and a numerous suite of general officers reviewed the household troops and some other regiments in Hyde Park on Monday morning.

The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards were appointed to keep the ground, and that fine regiment, preceded by their splendid band, entered the park before nine o'clock, at which time a very strong body of the metropolitan police took their stations. The park was crowded at an early hour, but before eleven o'clock, the time appointed for the military evolutions to commence, thousands had assembled.

The 1st Regiment of Life Guards arrived early; they were shortly followed by the Royal Horse Artillery, with four pieces of cannon; then came the Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue); and in the rear, the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. Each regiment entered the park with its band playing the National Anthem.

Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Sir George Cockburn, and a number of general officers arrived on the ground at half-past ten o'clock.

His Majesty left Mivart's Hotel at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, and entered the park by Grosvenor-gate, on arriving at which, the King, who was on horseback, and attired in the uniform of a Field Marshal of the British army, was met by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and a brilliant staff of general officers, who formed into a line, and conducted his Majesty to the park. M. Deléclé, the Dutch Minister, Viscount Hawarden, Capt. Hood, and some portion of his Majesty's suite, followed in two of the Royal carriages, the servants wearing their scarlet liveries.

As his Majesty entered the gates of the park, the Artillery fired a Royal salute of 21 guns, and on the King appearing before the troops, the bands of all the regiments played the Dutch national air, "Wilhelm Van Nassau," and, afterwards, "God save the Queen."

Immediately after the arrival of his Majesty, the troops went through their various evolutions with a precision that surprised every one present, and which reflects the highest honour on the discipline and order observed in the British army. The firing was most precise as regarded time, and we understand that his Majesty expressed his admiration of the beautiful and noble appearance of all the regiments on the ground.

The review concluded shortly before one o'clock, when the troops left the ground, the bands of the several regiments playing favourite martial airs.

As the King left the park another Royal salute was fired by the Artillery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The progress of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours through France has been attended with every demonstration of loyalty. The Duchess, especially, by her amiable manners, is calculated to win all hearts; and the graceful kindness with which she has accepted several petitions made by one or other of the inhabitants of the towns through which she has passed, has strengthened the favourable impression her general courtesy and condescension never fail to produce. Bordeaux is now in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the approaching stay of the Princes of the Blood. New hotels and inns seem to be starting up in all directions; their titles, such as the "Hôtel de Nemours," "Hôtel d'Aumale," all bearing reference to this event. The price of lodgings and of provisions is raised in an extraordinary degree. Nothing could probably be better calculated to obtain the desired object than this project of the Royal Family. The good townsmen of Bordeaux, firm as they have been to their political creed, and their dislike of the present dynasty, are not likely to resist the effect of the presence among them of Princes so deservedly popular.

The possession of Algiers by the French, which has effected there such marvellous changes, has not been without effect on the physiognomy of Parisian life.

A taste for dress, of which the outline or the colour approaches the Moorish costume, may now be observed in Paris; but innovations of this sort are, of course, gradual and almost imperceptible. A *café maure*, however, which will shortly be established, will make a more decided advance towards Arabian customs. This speculation has been undertaken by a Frenchwoman, for some time past a resident in Algiers. She intends to surround the establishment with all the *couleur locale* which she can give to it. Specimens of the Algerian costume, music, and dancing will be offered; and for this purpose, she is accompanied by a Moorish and a Jewish daimsel, and three Jew musicians. While the men perform on the *rehab* or *kamendja*, the *kouitra*, and the *tar*, the women will alternately dance and sing. If such a speculation should not succeed in the long run, nothing is more likely to attract the *gobemouches* for the present. Meanwhile, Algiers on the other hand, is assuming daily more and more the aspect of a French town. It is perhaps in costume, more than any point, that nations are disposed to imitate each other; and thus we find, that not only have the Jewish ladies—of whom there are such numbers in Algiers—dressed in the *sarraf*, the enormous and unbecoming *coiffure*, till now universally adopted by them, and adopted the *foulards* as a covering to their splendid black hair, but, alas! the splendour of Moorish costume, the gold and embroidery, which suited so admirably the dark complexions and brilliant eyes of these children of Africa, have now been exchanged for the plain and unpicturesque costume of the northmen. In the aspect of the town, however, things have changed from worse to better. On the arid, uncultivated, and muddy tract of land which leads to the ancient road of Casbah, another town has sprung up. The sounds of merry-making in the *cafés* and *guinguettes* now take place of the silence and gloom which three years since prevailed on this spot.

Perhaps nothing can equal, in adroitness and success, the systematic combination of a band of Parisian thieves, such as the police are at this moment in pursuit of. More than twenty individuals belonging to that slippery race of personages entitled *charrueurs*, have been for some time engaged in nefarious practices, and have defied all the vigilance of the police, who are at length on their track, and will, it is to be hoped, ere long, succeed in bringing all of them to justice. Amongst their favourite swindling schemes is that of playing the part of Poles, reduced by poverty to sell the family diamond cross or ring, &c., and which, of course, on close investigation, prove to be of glass; who dispose of fine linen, which consists, all but the two extremities in sight, of the coarsest cotton material. It would be impossible to enumerate or remember the infinity of traps which they lay for the unwary. They are equally subtle in evading detection or pursuit. Immediately upon the commission of a crime they leave the spot where it has been committed, either by railway, by the *malle post*, or in their own carriages, for many of them assume the character of rich proprietors. An isolated house, built between the barriers of Montparnasse and Montrouge, has been for some time past their place of rendezvous for arranging their guilty proceedings. It was inhabited by one of the number, who had taken a patent as wine merchant, in order to avoid suspicion, and account for the constant visits he was in the habit of receiving. It is at this house that the most important seizures and discoveries have been made.

We are hoping ere long to receive a visitor whose movements of late

have created some interest in the political world—Don Carlos. It appears that he has requested permission of the French Government to visit Paris. He will probably afterwards repair to Rome, already the refuge of the ex-King of a sister country—Don Miguel.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains an account of an alarming fire which broke out upon the night of the 1st, in a part of the arsenal of Toulon, called the Mourillon, where was piled timber of great value, all of which was consumed. The fire was not extinguished until the 3rd. All the vessels on the stocks were saved. From the fire having broken out in different places at the same time, no doubt is entertained of it having been the work of some of the galley-slaves, especially as several balls of tow, saturated with inflammable substances, have been discovered. The police are making active inquiries, and with hopes of success. A second edition of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of the 2nd instant, gives some additional details. It states that, when the alarm of fire was given, on all sides people were asking what was the matter. But soon an immense column of smoke rising from the Mourillon told the sad tale. Crowds of people rushed to the spot, whither the fire engines were also repairing. Workmen from all quarters, all the troops of the garrison, the Maritime Prefect, the *Maréchal de Camp* commanding the department, the Mayor, and all the officers of the Municipal Corps, were speedily collected about the scene of disaster. But, alas! all their efforts were but of little avail. The flames had hardly been perceived before they had gained the principal magazine, where the building timber was piled. From that moment the Mourillon appeared a heated furnace. We have, hitherto, succeeded in saving the sawing-machinery, which cost so much money, and also the shipping on the stocks; but our losses are already valued at 25,000,000fr. (£1,000,000 sterling.)

The harvest has pretty extensively commenced in the neighbourhood of Paris. The rye is for the most part cut; the oats are in progress; and it was probable that the wheat would be all down this week. The crops appear to be very good, both as regards grain and straw, and particularly the wheat and oats. The rye is less remarkable, but the crop will be rather more than an average one. In some parts the corn has been laid by the rain, but the only mischief anticipated from it is a little more labour for the reaper.

The *Ville de Bordeaux* steam-packet, which arrived at Marseilles on the 1st inst. from Algiers, brings word that the Duke de Isly had left the camp of Airo-el-Arba on the 25th ult., and proceeded against the tribe of the Beni Ouguenous, on whom he inflicted a severe chastisement. The packet brought also letters from Tunis to the 18th ult., which show that no apprehension of any disturbances of the Regency was entertained from the appearance of the Turkish troops at Tripoli. It would even appear from these letters that the sending of the Albanian soldiers arose from no other cause than the change of garrison, and the necessity of protecting Tripoli from attacks by the mountaineers of the Gebel. In fact no idea of a war was entertained either at Tunis or Tripoli.

Some of the Paris papers (the *Siccle* for example) contain articles on the late reference in the House of Commons to the capabilities of this country to meet a war with France, but they are not of sufficient interest to require extract.

The departure of King Louis Philippe for the Chateau of Eu took place on Monday. All the household left for that residence on Sunday. The Royal family were attended by Generals Athalin, Friant, Houdetot; Colonel Dumas, M. Vatout, Baron de Gerente, and other officers. Admiral Mackan is the only minister who accompanies the King to Eu, and his colleagues will visit him there successively.

The papers discuss the annexation of Texas to the United States, which the *Constitutionnel* regards as prejudicial to French as well as British interests. The *Courrier Français* remarks, on the contrary, that "the policy of the United States, backed by the French Ministry, has triumphed over the efforts of the Mexican Government and the resistance of England. We imagine that Mexico will not engage in a war with the United States in order to retake Texas. As to England, no doubt she will resign herself to it, and our Ministry will follow the example of that of Sir R. Peel. But now that the Texas question has been resolved, there still remains that of Oregon; and we shall be much astonished if the British Government does not seize the occasion to be avenged for this late defeat."

The *Moniteur* contains a notice from the Minister for Public Works, fixing the adjudication of the Northern Railroad line, and of the Branch Railroad from Pampoux to Hazebrouck, for September 9.

Don Carlos and the Princess da Beira arrived at Greoulx on the 24th ult., and immediately took up their residence at the bathing establishment. The Duke de Nemours left Limoges for Pampadour on the 30th of July.

The *Journal des Débats* mentions, that during the last two days the Custom-house officers had seized in Paris English smuggled manufactures to an enormous amount. In one tailor's shop alone, a seizure of "macintoshes" to the amount of 20,000 francs was made.

The squadron of evolution, under the orders of Admiral Parseval, had anchored in the Toulon roads. Several vessels were to be detached from it and sent to Tunis.

The *Algerie* states, that Abd-el-Kader had evacuated the territory of Algeria and retired, with about 100 horsemen, to the south-east, into a desert which neither belongs to Algeria nor Morocco. The expeditionary column of the division of Oran, which operated during the last three months in the neighbourhood of Saïda, watching the movements of the Emir, had been accordingly dissolved. The Emperor of Morocco was adopting measures to prevent Abd-el-Kader from returning into his dominions, and had lately sent 12 "Scheriffs" of the reigning family to prevail on his deira to submit quietly to his government, threatening, in case of refusal, to compel them by force, to acknowledge his authority.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Spain state that the Queen reached Pampeluna in the morning of the 31st ult. Her Majesty was only to stop two days in the capital of Navarre, and to repair directly thence to the waters of Santa Agada, in Guipuscoa. The Queen, on the 2d inst. reached San Sebastian, the municipality of which place gave her a brilliant reception.

At Saragossa, the enthusiasm of the inhabitants for the Queen exceeded anything that could be imagined. Her Majesty and family were in the enjoyment of perfect health. *El Glanor*, however, states, that from the immense number of troops that accompany her Majesty in the streets, the churches, &c., it would appear as if she was in a hostile country; and that the armed force did not look more menacing even at the time Marshal Suchet occupied the country after having devastated it, and laid Saragossa in ruins. The shouts and *vivas* proceeded from the military.

The Madrid papers announce that the Ministers have resolved to convoke the Cortes for the 10th October next. According to the *Postdata*, several persons were arrested at Madrid on the night of the 29th ult. Among others, an officer named Luis Sagasti is mentioned. The Government, feeling no further alarm on the side of Catalonia and Valencia, has ordered the expeditionary column, which had been sent to Cuenca, to return to the capital.

El Tiempo publishes the treaty of commerce between England and Naples. It hopes that the treaty now negotiating between the Spanish and Neapolitan Governments will be formed on a similar basis.

El Espectador, in its Barcelona correspondence of the 27th, denies that tranquillity is restored, as the Government despatches would have the public believe. Five companies of soldiers entered Barcelona on the 25th, disarmed by the hands still wandering on the mountains in the neighbourhood.

Shelly, Captain General of Seville, ordered an inhabitant of that city to be bastinadoed for having cried "Viva la Libertad." He received fifty blows of a stick on the back in the public place.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Dee* has arrived from the West Indies. The dates of the intelligence brought by the *Dee* are, Jamaica, July 9; Vera Cruz, July 8; Havannah, July 11; Nassau, July 10; Bermuda, July 21.

The sugar crop throughout the West Indies has been most abundant, but there is a great falling off in the coffee crop. The Hill Coolies work well in all weathers, and continue to give great satisfaction.

The Jamaica Railway progresses rapidly, and it is positively expected that the first train between Jamaica and Spanish Town will begin to run on or about the 1st of October. A trial of it has already taken place, to the entire satisfaction of the gentlemen invited to be present on the occasion, and exquisite astonishment and delight of the "natives" who were gathered by the event.

By this conveyance letters have been received from Mexico to the 29th of June. They state that since the abortive attempt at revolution on the 7th of June, the city of Mexico had remained perfectly quiet; but a federalist *pronunciamento* had been made at Tobasco.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Dr. Ryan delivered a very interesting lecture on Tuesday afternoon, in the Theatre of the Polytechnic Institution, on the recent experiments performed by Professor Boutigny, at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge. These experiments, it will be remembered, related to the spheroidal shape of bodies when at high temperatures, and its application to steam-boilers, and to the freezing of water in *red-hot* vessels. In commencing his lecture, Dr. Ryan detailed the principal causes of explosions in steam-boilers, commenting on the danger of allowing the flues to become over-heated, and the accidents which proceeded from such neglect. He then went on to show that the maximum point of evaporation was much below the red heat of iron, being, in fact, not higher than 400 deg. Fahr., proving that no explosion could take place until the metal had cooled down. The doctor illustrated this part of his lecture by the experiment of pouring water into a platinum crucible at a white heat. The water immediately assumed the spheroidal shape, and continued in a state of action until the platinum cooled down, when suddenly the water became converted into steam with great violence, and in this way there could be no doubt that boilers had been injured even after the fires had been removed. The lecture was concluded by an experiment which excited much curiosity and interest amongst the audience. It was the production of ice in a vessel at a glowing red heat, in the following manner:—A deep platina capsule was brought to a glowing red heat, at the same time liquid sulphureous acid, which had been preserved in a liquid state by a freezing mixture and some water, was poured into the vessel. The rapid evaporation of the volatile sulphureous acid, which boiled at the freezing point, produced such an intense degree of cold, that a large lump of ice was immediately formed, and being thrown out of the red-hot vessel, was handed round to the audience, who loudly expressed their approbation at the result.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business, to-day, was of a routine, but rather important character. The Royal assent was given, by commission, to various bills. The Commons Inclosure Bill, and the County Rates Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Report on the South-Eastern Railway Extension was received, after some discussion. A long debate took place upon the Taxing Masters, Court of Chancery (Ireland), Bill; but, ultimately, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY BILL.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition against this bill. The petition alleged that half a million of money had been subscribed for that scheme under fictitious names.

THE BRAZILIAN PIRATES.—In answer to a question from Earl FORTESCUE, Lord STANLEY stated that doubts having been raised as to the legality of the sentence of the seven men condemned to death for the murder of Midshipman Palmer and the English seamen on board the *Felicidade*, the legal question had, with the consent of Baron Platt, been reserved for the opinion of the fifteen judges, and the prisoners would, of course, be respited during the interval.

THE PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.—On the question that the report on the Portsmouth Railway should be received, the Duke of Richmond moved that the bill be re-committed, on the ground that the committee reported in favour of the atmospheric line to Portsmouth, without having any evidence on the part of those who advocated the line by Guildford. The amendment was carried, on a division, by 13 to 11.

Lord Stanley withdrew the Valuation (Ireland) Bill; and an adjournment took place at half-past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—MR. HAWES presented a petition from the Chairman of the Cambridge and Lincoln Railway Company, who stated that his attention had been called to the subscription list of the London and York Company, and by the aid of himself and agents he had discovered that the names professing to have subscribed half a million to the contract deed, represented persons who were not living, or whose places of abode were wrongly given. In addition to which were many names of paupers or persons who had no visible means of meeting their engagements. The petitioner's inquiries were not yet ended, but the petition expressed that he had no doubt he would be able to discover many more frauds and forgeries in addition to those already set forth.—This petition excited a general discussion upon railway proceedings, and when the third reading of the bill was proposed, Mr. ROEBUCK moved, as an amendment, that it should take place that day three months. The amendment, however, was not pressed, and the third reading was carried.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Lord PALMERSTON said he had been requested by the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company to state that the late accident that occurred was in consequence of the engine having been too weak to perform the work required. In October last, when they found that their engines were too weak, they gave immediate orders for a fresh supply. He assured them he would make this statement, but that he should say at the same time that he thought their explanation no justification whatever of the course the company had pursued. For, when they found that their engines were too weak, they ought to have proportioned the weight of the train to the capacity of the engine; and instead of employing two engines to draw a heavy train, they should have put a stronger engine to draw a lighter train. As to putting an engine behind their train, they assured him that that was only done on one part of the road where there was a considerable incline, and that the trains in that case never went faster than twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—MR. HUME drew attention to the subject of the exaction of fees on admission to cathedrals and public buildings, urging, as on former occasions, the absolute abrogation of the custom.—This raised a short conversation, during which Sir R. PEEL intimated that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster intend to admit the public freely to the great body of the cathedral, to all parts, except the choir and chapel.

MR. WRAY AND THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—MR. HAWES then submitted a motion respecting Mr. Wray, the Metropolitan Receiver of Police, the purport of which was that the conduct of Mr. Wray, in acting as the agent for the transfer of £300 derived from the sale of South Eastern Railway Shares, as a consideration for the Parliamentary services of Mr. Bonham in 1836, rendered him incapable of being retained in the public service, and that consequently the letter of the Home Secretary censuring his conduct, fell short of the justice of the case.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he did not defend the conduct of Mr. Wray, with whom he had no personal acquaintance. It was on his own responsibility, and without communication with any one, that he had written him a letter pointing out the impropriety of his conduct, and warning him as to the future, and in so doing he considered that he had carried out the Report of the Committee, which had set forth that the conduct of Mr. Wray "was deserving of serious animadversion." He thought the justice of the case had been satisfied by the forfeiture of the places of Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, the latter of whom he still emphatically called his friend, though he had fallen into a grave error, deplored and not palliated by himself. It was alleged that Mr. Wray had taken advantage of his position, as a creditor of Mr. Bonham's, to make use of him for pecuniary objects; but this was disproved, and he (Sir J. Graham) did not see any reason to alter or exceed the censure which he had officially passed on Mr. Wray.—MR. SHILL considered Mr. Wray as the most culpable party of those implicated in the transactions.—MR. WILSON PATTER, as a member of the committee, entertained a strong opinion as to Mr. Wray's conduct; but if Sir James Graham had erred at all, it was on the side of lenity, and the pain which had been created by this unhappy business was ample punishment. He moved the previous question.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL would not admit the plea of pain as a reason for the non-performance of an imperative, though disagreeable, duty. He considered that Sir James Graham, as a Minister of the Crown, had fallen into an error of judgment in dealing with this case. The committee in Sir Jonah Barrington's case—removed, as he was, for misappropriation of public moneys—did not think it their duty to point out what punishment should be awarded; and Sir James Graham should not have shaped his conduct towards Mr. Wray from information or opinions gathered from individual members of the committee. Pointing out the nature of bribery, he contended that the £300 derived from the sale of the one hundred shares, was a bribe administered by Mr. Wray to a member of Parliament for his services in that capacity; and he saw not the justice of punishing a hand-loom weaver, a cobbler, or a day labourer, for taking five or ten pounds for his vote, accepting the money perhaps to maintain his family, and permit the person who bribed a member of Parliament with three hundred pounds to escape with a slight censure.—Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted that pain should not lead them to shrink from the performance of an indispensable duty. But he had never, in the whole course of his public life, performed a more painful duty than in advising her Majesty to accept the resignations of Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, both of whom he eulogised, and his friendship for the latter he avowed, the more especially that he was suffering the consequences of a serious indiscretion. He reviewed the report, contending that the Government had acted strictly on its discriminative censures, accepting the resignations of their personal and political friends, dismissing Mr. Hignett, and seriously animadverting on the conduct of Mr. Wray. It might suit such a stoic and Spartan as Lord John Russell to administer the same punishment to the weak and helpless as to those who were protected by their connections; but the Government had drawn the distinction, in the perfect conviction that even if they had erred on the side of lenity, they had not marred the effect of punishment, as a preventive for the future.—Much further discussion took place.—On a division the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	18
For the previous question	..	..	..	81
Majority for the previous question	..	..	..	—63

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business was of a miscellaneous character. The Merchant Seamen Bill and the Borough Rates Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from Mr. George Pryme, of Cambridge, complaining of wholesale fraud in the subscription contract of the London and York Railway, and moved that the petition be referred to a select committee.—The motion was, after a discussion, agreed to.

On the third reading of the Chichester and Portsmouth Railway Bill, the Earl of LOVELACE moved its recommitment.—The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the amendments made by the Commons in the Small Debts Bill were agreed to.

The house adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was issued for Chichester, in the room of Lord Arthur Lennox, who has accepted the office of Clerk of the Ordnance.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—MR. DANISON presented a petition from the Directors of the London and York Railway Company, containing a denial of the allegations exhibited in the petition which was presented on the previous day from the Chairman of the Cambridge and Lincoln Company, and which stated that the subscription list of the London and York line was fraudulently made up. The petition which he presented prayed that a full inquiry might be made into the truth or falsehood of those allegations; and, in case the allegations should be proved to be false, that the house would give the directors of the London and York Company power to prosecute the parties who had made those false statements. Some conversation ensued, respecting the recent railway accidents, and various suggestions were made for the prevention of accidents in future. A Select Committee was afterwards appointed to consider the petition of Mr. Bruce respecting the London and York Railway.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—Lord J. RUSSELL took a review of the business of the session. He began by disclaiming all intention of imitating Lord Lyndhurst in those famous onslaughts which he was wont to make on the "Incapable Whig Government;" and said he should direct his observations simply to the progress made in passing useful measures, and to the prospect which the house had before it in ensuing sessions. Had he desired to accuse the Government of delaying some bills, of indecently hurrying

forward others, of submitting to mutilations, of giving them up altogether at the end of the session, he might have found ample materials for his accusation; and the phisic and surgery measure alone would afford him sufficient scope for lengthened comments. The noble lord having referred to the satisfactory state of our foreign relations, took a review of the domestic measures introduced by the Government; and first noticed those which were framed for Ireland. He congratulated Ministers on having recanted all their former declarations, including that "that concession had reached its limits." They had admitted that the Irish people were entitled to equal municipal and elective rights as the people of England or Scotland. But while they had given forth these liberal principles they had brought forward no measures to secure to the Irish a municipal franchise, or a right of voting for Members of Parliament, equivalent to those possessed by the English or Scotch. They had issued, too, a landlord and tenant commission, which had excited undue hopes in the minds of the tenantry, and the only result of that dangerous expedient was a bill the most extraordinary, impractical, and absurd ever imagined, which they abandoned almost as soon as they had propounded. They likewise proposed a bill for the Endowment of Maynooth, which, though good in itself, was so introduced, and so defended, as to raise a clamour, and excite the most puzzling doubts as to their future intentions with respect to the endowment of the whole Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. These concessions to Ireland were late and imperfect. Lord John Russell turned from the consideration of Irish measures to those connected with finance and trade, which he admitted had never thus answered his expectations; but though the principles of free trade had been adopted to a considerable extent, he thought they ought to have been further carried out in respect to timber, sugar, and corn. Every session the language of these Ministers, with regard to protection to agriculture, was growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less." The noble lord concluded by moving for a return of the quantity of wheat in bond on the 1st of July every year since 1838. Also, for a list of the public bills which have passed a second reading, distinguishing which have since become law, during the present session.—Sir J. GRAHAM said it was not unnatural that at the close of such an important session, the noble lord should take an opportunity of passing its measures in review; and he had, therefore, no reason to complain of that, nor, indeed, of the general spirit of his observations, which were entirely in accordance with what was to be fairly anticipated from his side of the house. The right hon. baronet then defended the Government from the allegations urged against it by the noble lord, and, in reference to the bills of importance which had been postponed, said that when it was found impossible to carry through Parliament the great number of important measures contemplated by Ministers, they were compelled to make a selection of such as to them seemed to be of the most pressing importance; not abandoning the others, but merely postponing them until next session. It was very possible that, in making that selection, they might not have chosen those which the noble lord might have thought most important; but he believed the course adopted by the Government was, under the circumstances, the most advisable that could be adopted. The right hon. gentleman then contended for the necessity of maintaining the Established Church of Ireland, the overthrow of which would give a violent shock to all other institutions. But the principle upon which they proposed to govern Ireland was that of equality of civil rights, and impartial justice, firmly administered. To the harmless motion of the noble lord, for returns respecting the progress of the various bills which had been brought under the consideration of Parliament during the session, there was no objection whatever.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Sheil, addressed the house, and the motion was agreed to.—Mr. HAWES obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.—The house adjourned, at half past one, to Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a second time. The Turnpike (Ireland) and the Municipal Districts (Ireland) Bills were read a third time and passed. The Commons' Amendments to the Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bill were agreed to.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—Lord CAMPBELL, following the suggestion of Lord J. Russell, put some questions as to the appointment of Lords Justices during the absence of her Majesty in Germany, and quoted some precedents.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in answer, said there was no legal necessity for such an appointment, and from the frequency and rapidity of communication, the Government did not think it expedient to adopt such a course. Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, would accompany her Majesty.—The house adjourned at half past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to various bills. The Appropriation Bill and the Exchequer Bills Bill were read a third time and passed; and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW WRITS.—A new writ was moved for the borough of Belfast, in the room of James Emerson Tennent, Esq., who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—A new writ was also moved for the borough of Cirencester, in the room of W. Cripps, Esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.—New writs were likewise issued for Lintthgow, in the room of Charles Hope, Esq., who has accepted the office of Governor of the Isle of Man; and for the borough of Warwick, in the room of Sir C. Douglas, who has accepted the office of Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.—Mr. LUFNELL moved a new writ for the borough of Sunderland, in the room of Lord Howick, who has been called to the House of Peers.

RAILWAYS.—The Report on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway Bill was brought up and the amendments were agreed to. The Lords' amendments to the South Eastern Railway (branch to Deal and extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate) Bill, were read and agreed to. Lord COURTENAY brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the railways in Group X. The report stated that those companies declined to proceed further in the present session, and that it was thought no negligence on the part of those companies that the committee had not been able to bring its labours to a close.

The Silk Weavers' Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. MACKINNON gave notice that early in the next session he would move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the nuisance of smoke, unless the subject should be taken up by the Government.

In reply to a question from Colonel Verner, Sir R. PEEL said, the report that Mr. Watson was removed from the commission of the peace, and from the Deputy Lieutenancy of the county of Antrim, for attending a meeting of Orangemen, was correct.

STATE OF SYRIA.—Lord PALMERSTON entered at some length into a consideration of the disputes between the Druses and the Maronites, and the general condition of Syria, contending that the Government had not used sufficient energy to induce the Porte to fulfil its engagements towards the Five Powers. He moved for certain official papers upon the subject.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that the Porte had not fulfilled its engagements, but the desire to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire rendered it very difficult to interfere. Only to-day, however, Government had received advices from Syria, which led them to hope that the Porte would at length submit some propositions for the preservation of the tranquillity of Lebanon.—Sir C. NAPIER rose, but a motion was made that the house be counted, and there not being 40 members present, an adjournment took place at eight o'clock.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Thursday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the whole of the eastern wing of the British Museum, comprising several tons of lead, the entire brickwork, &c., was disposed of by auction, in order to be removed for the erection of the new stone wing, to correspond with that on the western side, which has been recently finished. Among the mass of building which will be taken down will be the old lantern-formed house, abutting in Great Russell street. The foundation for the intended wing has been laid for some weeks; but it is expected to be two years before it will be completed.

LORD MELBOURNE'S CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—A few days ago, Lord Melbourne dined with the Fishmongers' Company, at their Hall, when the Freedom of the Company was conferred upon him. In returning thanks, when his health was proposed, Lord Melbourne made a curious comparison between the Whigs and the Conservatives, and then gave his opinion of Sir Robert Peel. The noble viscount said, "The Whig Administration is now defunct. We are gone, as members of it, and as a Government. But *pars melior nostrum* is still *adhuc viva et superat*; the corporal frame may be said to have expired, and to be consigned to the tomb; but the immortal spirit, the *ignea vis animi*, is still alive, and not only alive, but active and efficient. (Loud cheers.) Our principles and opinions, our views of public affairs, still survive us. (Renewed cheers.) They have been adopted and acted upon by those who replaced us, and they have been productive, during the session of Parliament that is just about to terminate, of more than one wise and beneficial measure—of measures which I believe to be fit and essential, to be founded upon sound principle, based upon good example, and which, I have the greatest hopes, will confer lasting benefit upon the part of the Empire to which they especially apply, and upon the community at large. (Loud cheers.) At the same time, we all well know that these very measures have been productive, in one House of Parliament, of much difference of opinion—that they have been the cause of much bitter feeling, not to say malignant invective, being levelled against the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government, upon the notion of some supposed inconsistency of these measures with his former opinions and conduct. (Hear.) Placed as I have been by circumstances in the position of an antagonist and competitor to that right hon. baronet, it is natural that I should look into and examine his conduct, not with hostile jealousy or any hostile feeling, but with care and anxiety. (Hear, hear.) I have made such inquiry and examination, and I think myself bound to state, as the result of it, that I know of nothing in the antecedent conduct of the right hon. baronet which should, in point of consistency, preclude him from bringing forward either the measures which he has brought forward, or any other measures in the same direction, which he may convince his understanding or persuade his conscience would be both expedient and conducive to the benefit and advantage of his country. (Loud cheers.) Thus much I have thought it my duty to say. I had intended to have said it in Parliament, but I have never been able to find an opportunity of doing so."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MRS. LAWRENCE, OF STUDLEY PARK.

Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence, of Studley Royal, in the county of York, the representative of the great Yorkshire family of Aislable, and one of the wealthiest heiresses in the empire, died on the 30th ult., at Studley Park, in the 85th year of her age. Although her death was an event looked for during the previous week, yet the information cast a general gloom throughout the neighbourhood in which she had so long resided, and so long exercised the most benign influence. All the shops in Ripon were closed, and the residents plunged into the deepest sorrow, so universally was the deceased lady respected. The inhabitants of the district, and especially the poor, will experience an irreparable loss in her death. Her acts of kindness and benevolence to all classes were bounded only by the extensive means which she possessed of doing good to her fellow-creatures; and her memory will be revered as long as strict integrity and pure philanthropy continue to be estimated by mankind. The bulk of Mrs. Lawrence's immense fortune, estimated at £50,000 a-year, is inherited by Earl de Grey, whose ancestor, Sir William Robinson, Bart., married Mary, daughter of George Aislable, Esq., of Studley Royal. Over the elections for the city of Ripon, Mrs. Lawrence, from her vast property in the town and neighbourhood, possessed considerable influence, and, as she entrusted the management of her estates to her valued friend Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor, the constituency has, of late years, been generally represented by eminent members of the legal profession.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

A very serious accident took place on Monday on the line of the Northern and Eastern Railway, viz., that portion which General Pasley approved for public traffic only a few days since, and which was opened on Wednesday week to Cambridge and Norwich.

It appears that on Monday last the express, or morning mail train, left the terminus of the junction station at Shoreditch, at half-past 11 o'clock, the usual hour, for Norwich. It was composed of two second-class and three first-class carriages, between which and the tender and engine were the luggage van and a horse-box, containing two horses, and at the rear of the train was a truck, together with another horse-box. The train proceeded at its usual rate, averaging about 30 miles an hour, making two stoppages, as far as Wendon, in Essex, a distance of 43 miles from town. It was then about five minutes to 1 o'clock, and the hinder truck and horse-box having been detached, the regular signals were given, and the train renewed its course. The line between this station and the next, Chesterford, is slightly on the incline, and, according to some of the accounts, the speed here maintained was greater than during the preceding part of the journey, so much so as to produce a violent oscillation of the carriages. Suddenly, on the train verging into a kind of cutting, situate near a village called Littleborough, half way between the Wendon and Chesterford stations, the passengers sustained a slight shock, which was immediately succeeded by one of a most violent character, accompanied by an explosion. It was some moments ere the passengers recovered from its effects, and on looking out of the carriages it was impossible for a time to discern what had really happened, on account of a complete torrent of fire, intermingled with dust and dirt, while at the same time the steam literally enveloped the train, and even when it had subsided, the roaring of the engine was of so frightful a character as to terrify the passengers. On, however, a few of the passengers, bolder than the remainder, alighting, a most frightful sight presented itself. The engine had crossed—after breaking away from the tender—the up line rails, and was lying, bottom upwards, on the side of the cutting, a complete wreck. The tender was some distance in advance of the train, doubled up, whilst the horse box and van were on fire. The first object was to extricate the passengers from the carriages next to the horse-box, which were sadly broken, the bodies being taken completely off, and flames issuing from the roof of one of them. Many passengers were carried off apparently dead, and others were much bruised. In another part of the train, the General Post-office guard, in charge of the mails, was found lying on his back, having seemingly been thrown from his seat on to the line, and the wheels having passed over him, for one of his legs was found to be shockingly crushed. The dense body of smoke and steam kept issuing from the disabled engine, and the ground being strewn with heated coals, the search for a time could not be proceeded with.

In the meanwhile, the guard of the train very promptly forwarded two or three of the passengers to the neighbouring village of Wendon, for medical and other assistance, and, on the disastrous occurrence being made known, hundreds flocked to the spot.

It is utterly impossible to give any adequate description of the scene—one almost unparalleled in railway accidents. Both lines, to the extent of near 200 yards, were torn up. The engineer was found alive, very little injured; but his stoker was discovered to be lying under the engine, one of his hands being just visible. Any attempt to extricate him by the means then at hand was a matter of impossibility; and it was evident to all, from the weight that rested upon the body and the violent action of the fire and steam, that the poor fellow must have been killed instantaneously on the engine overturning. The fire still raging with considerable vigour, the bystanders, having procured various vessels, proceeded to throw a quantity of water on the blazing trucks and carriages, and eventually succeeded in subduing the flames, by which time, however, the luggage-van was partially consumed, and much damage done to the passengers' baggage.

In an hour or so afterwards a pilot engine from Cambridge reached the scene, and was immediately set to work in dragging away the wrecks, the line being perfectly impassable both up and down. That having been partially accomplished, men were enabled to get at the engine, and in the course of two or three hours succeeded, by means of jacks, in raising it, when the mutilated remains of the unfortunate stoker, Richard Peake, were dragged forth. Recognition was impossible. The body was burnt and scalded to a frightful extent, and being placed on a litter, it was removed to the Falcon Inn, Littleborough, to await the Coroner's inquiry. The guard, after being attended to by the surgeons who were brought to his aid, was afterwards taken on to the Cambridge Hospital, where he now lies in a most deplorable state of suffering. During these operations those passengers who were injured were conveyed into the adjacent meadows and laid down until the necessary assistance had arrived to remove them to the neighbouring towns. They received every attention from a large muster of medical gentlemen from Wendon, Safron Walden, &c., and late in the day posted to their respective homes.

Mr. Farnborough, the superintendent of the locomotive department of the line, was on the engine at the time of the accident, and providentially escaped injury. He states that he was thrown from the engine, and found himself but a few yards from the ponderous mass. His escape, therefore, may be deemed almost miraculous. The escape, also, of the engineer was wonderful. He was standing between the engine and tender, with his face forward, when the force of the shock drove him violently against the drum of the boiler, and the succeeding shock sent him over the back of the train on to the side of the cutting.

It is stated that had it not been for the luggage van and horse-box, that were placed between the tender and the carriages, the greater portion of the passengers must have been sacrificed.

The calamity has produced the greatest consternation in the county, and in consequence of the immense concourse of persons that flocked to the scene, it was deemed necessary to call in the aid of the Essex constabulary force. For hours the railway excavators, of whom there were a large number at work, and the inhabitants were engaged in clearing away the "wrecked train" and replacing the rails, but it was not until five o'clock that this was accomplished. The line on which the accident happened was then thrown open, and the trains in waiting at each end proceeded to and fro.

The extent of mischief done is very great. Besides the destruction of the engine and tender, the luggage-van was destroyed by fire, as well as the horse-box, though the horses were preserved; two second-class and a first-class carriage were shattered, besides other damage, to the extent of about £6000.

On Wednesday morning, Major General Pasley, the Government Inspector of Railways, went to Chesterford, to institute an inquiry into the cause of the accident.

The place where it occurred is situated half-way between Wendon and Chesterford, about a mile from Littlebury, forty-three from London, and fourteen from Cambridge. The line is here at an inclination of about one foot, as near as possible, in one hundred and five, and there is a slight curve where the accident took place. There is also an embankment on each side of the road, to a very slight extent; and most fortunate was it that it had been thrown up, or the train must have tumbled off the line into the field beneath—a fall of from ten to twelve feet.

The General being informed that Mr. Joseph Jackson, the contractor, who had the formation of the line from Cambridge to Brandon, had been a passenger in the train that met with the accident, desired him to state what he knew of the unfortunate affair.

Mr. Jackson said that he was in one of the second-class carriages with a lady. Shortly after leaving the Wendon station he was considerably surprised in perceiving a quantity of dirt being thrown up, which immediately told him that some accident had occurred, and, expecting a severe shock, he jumped up; he seized the lady in the carriage with him, and pressed her close to the side with a view of saving her from injury. Immediately afterwards there was a loud crash, followed by repeated concussions. He then put his head out of the window, and saw that the engine and trains had run off the line on to the up rails, and were scattered about. His first object was to appease the alarmed passengers, and to see that they were properly extricated from the carriages. He saw that they were safely removed out of danger, not one being injured, although all were exceedingly frightened. He

then proceeded to ascertain the mischief, and found the engine had turned over, and was lying on the up line bank, deeply embedded in the soil and chalk. A second-class carriage was lying partly on the fire-box of the engine, and the luggage on the roof was in flames. The tender was capsized on the opposite bank, having detached itself from the locomotive, as also the luggage van and the horse box, all of which were much damaged. The guard of the train, Colwell, was found with his leg frightfully fractured, and it appeared that he was sitting on the roof of a carriage, in his usual seat, when the clashing of the carriages must have nearly severed the limb. The poor fellow was promptly removed, and perceiving that the fire was rapidly increasing, he, Mr. Jackson, sought the assistance of a number of excavators near the spot, when the flames were quickly extinguished.

General Pasley asked him what he considered to be the cause of the accident? Mr. Jackson replied that he was of opinion that it arose from a flaw in the metal of one of the rails. During the investigation, General Pasley inspected the engine, its tender, and the carriages. The engine had been dug out of the cuttings, and was found to be not so extensively damaged as had been anticipated. The chimney was knocked off, and some of the pipe and machinery carried away. The wood work that encircled the boiler was also burned. The tender lay in the same spot in the cutting where it was thrown; it had been knocked entirely off the wheels, which lay in another part of the line. A second-class carriage was dreadfully shattered, and the roof partly burned.

General Pasley got into it, and observed, that considering where it was thrown at the time, being filled with passengers, it was truly wonderful that none of them were sacrificed.

Young, the driver of the engine, being asked what speed the train was going at the time, said a steady pace, about 28 miles an hour. One of the engineers, however, said that the "beat" of the engine just prior to the accident was more like 50 miles an hour.

General Pasley: It is very clear, from the great mischief effected, that the engine was travelling at a great rate.

General Pasley inquired of Mr. Phipps (the engineer of the line) and Mr. Hanson what would have been the effect had an engine been propelling the train behind?

Both gentlemen shrugged up their shoulders, but made no answer.

General Pasley: It would have settled them.

One of the officers remarked, "Yes, indeed it would; every one would have been killed."

The gallant General then took his departure for town, and we understand that he was of the general opinion, that the disaster had arisen from overspeed down the incline. His inquiry lasted nearly three hours.

The company's guard, Colwell, who was removed to the Cambridge Hospital, continues in the most precarious state. Amputation of the limb, though rendered necessary, has not as yet been performed, owing to the poor fellow's exhausted and almost senseless condition.

The inquest on the body of the stoker, Richard Peake, commenced on Thursday before Mr. C. C. Lewis, Coroner for Essex, at the Falcon Inn, Littleborough.

THE WEATHER.—Some improvement has taken place in the weather, but not to the desired extent. Wednesday morning dawned with the promise of a fine warm day, and the promise was realised up to a late hour in the afternoon, when there were several heavy showers, accompanied by strong gusts of wind from W.N.W. The temperature, however, was favourable and seasonable. At mid-day the thermometer in the shade indicated 69 degrees, and in certain situations it was from one to two degrees higher. On Thursday the weather was still showery, but the temperature warm. The most recent accounts from the country, generally, speak of improvement, and there is every reason for believing that the prognosticators of evil with regard to the harvest will prove false prophets.

DANGER TO ST. PETER'S, AT ROME.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—One of the most splendid monuments of Catholic art, the Dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, inspires serious alarm in the minds of the architects of this city. For a long time past, the cupola has been cracked in many places, and ten arches of iron, weighing 60,000 kilogrammes, have been placed so as to prevent its fall. It has just been discovered that the lanternino above which rises the cross which crowns the edifice, is cracked through and through. The numerous lightning conductors which had been erected by Pope Pius VII. for the protection of the edifice, remove all idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunder-storm. The lanternino is being surrounded by heavy iron chains, to prevent the cracks from extending. The restoration of the ancient Basilic of St. Paul, on the Ostia road, and which was destroyed by fire some years since, is almost completed.

REGATTA AT HAVRE.—This much-talked of affair came off on the 29th of July. It was held under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, who gave a prize of 1500 francs (£60), the largest that was contended for at this regatta, for a rowing match open to all nations. Some English sailors brought a boat over from Portsmouth with the intention of entering her, but she was found too long for the regulations. Determined upon making a profitable voyage, they borrowed an old leaky French boat of the landlord of Frascati, and caulking her as well as they could upon a few hours' preparation, started against three crack French row boats, manned with the best mariners of Havre, in a strong north-west wind, and rather a heavy sea. The contest was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators assembled on the beach, where the authorities of the place, the military with their bands of music, and the fashionable visitors at Frascati, added much to the splendour and gaiety of the spectacle. From the first it was evident that the old boat had got a crew of men in her: the pull altogether, the feathering of her oars, the helmsman's method of meeting the swell, and her constantly gaining upon the other boats, told the spectators the plain story that that was the English boat. The best appointed French boat pulled most manfully to keep up with her, but in vain. At length, baffled in the attempt, they permitted their boat to drift too much in shore, and shipped a breaker that put them all *hors de combat*. The English boat actually stopped awhile to pick them up; but, finding Old Davy was not likely to get anything out of the Frenchmen that time, they stretched out their oars again, and reached the goal up to their knees in water. The French admit that the English sailors did their business in very handsome style, but are not a little annoyed that Jack should have carried off the Prince's best prize with one of their own worst boats.

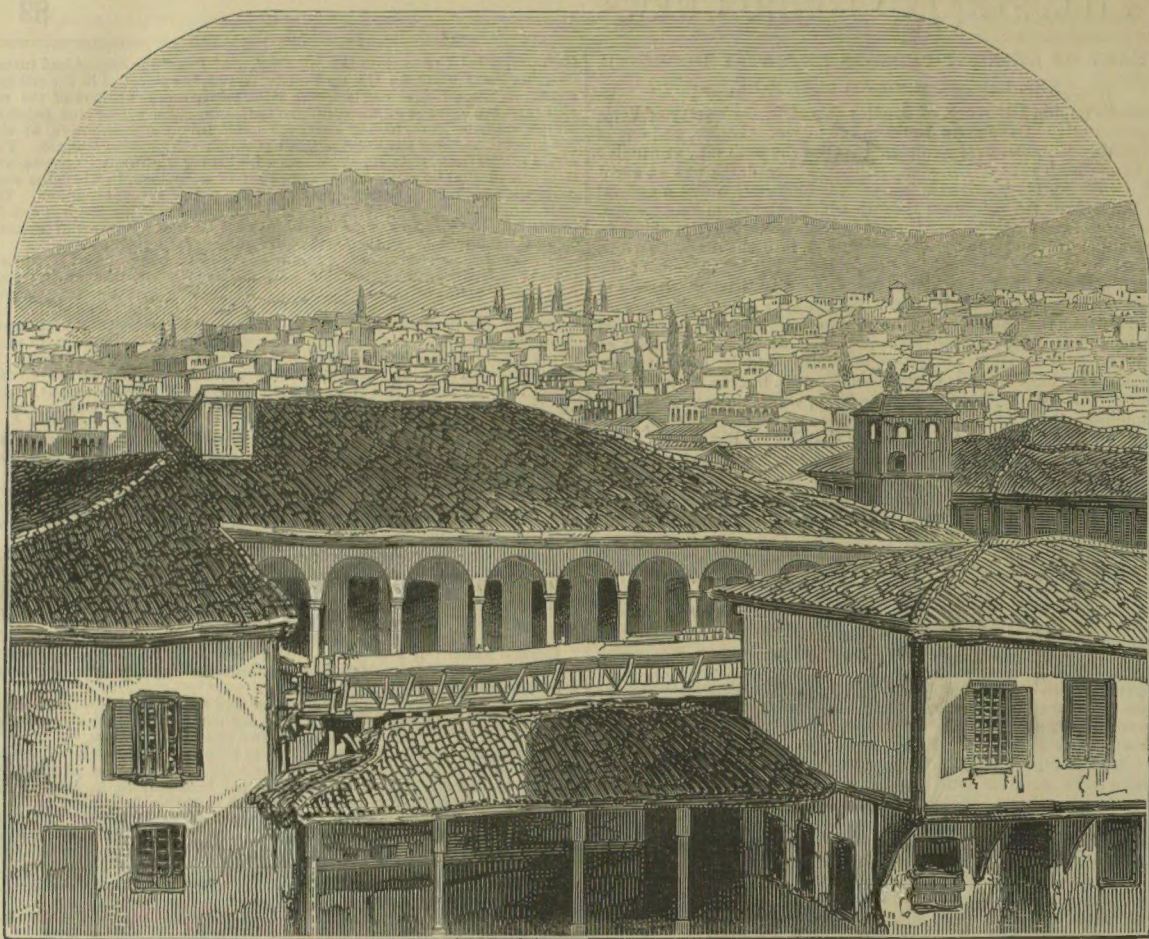
SMYRNA.

On the 3rd instant, the city of Smyrna was almost laid in ashes by a conflagration, exceeding those (except the recent calamities at Quebec), which it has of late been our lot to notice. The fire broke out at about six p.m., at a barber's shop, and the flames, aided by the high wind that prevailed, were not stayed until 7000 houses were consumed, and the whole of the Greek and Armenian quarter, and the Dutch Consulate, destroyed. The following extract of a letter from a traveller in Smyrna, dated July 9th, attempts to detail the lamentable devastation:—

"I cannot hope to give you an adequate idea of the scene that is presented at this moment by the ruined city of Smyrna. Such is the stupefaction that prevails among all classes, that notwithstanding several days have elapsed since the fire took place, no attempt has been made, either on the part of the authorities or of private individuals, to clear away the rubbish that encumbers even the most frequented streets. Levantines, and particularly those of Smyrna, have ever been celebrated for their lightheartedness, and the facility with which they recover from the sorrowful impressions of calamity. But their present misfortune seems to have extinguished this quality, and in place of their habitual reliance on the hope of better days, you hear from every mouth the accents of despair. Great and merited discontent is expressed at the conduct of the Turks on this occasion. Whether from indifference, or a belief that fire is a particular visitation of Providence, and must not be interfered with, they did absolutely nothing to stop the progress of the flames, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the French and Austrian men-of-war, not a house would have been left standing. The late census, too, had so exasperated the Greeks who work the pumps, that they behaved infamously. Formerly, each Consulate had a pump and 50 men attached to it, who enjoyed European protection, on condition of acting as firemen. By the late regulations the number had been reduced to 25. So for a few more subjects that the Sultan has gained, he has lost the second city of his empire."

It is so painful to find oneself in the streets and witness the scenes of misery that meet one at every step, that I have ceased to go into the city at all, but remain sulkily in the country. Not that it is possible to withdraw myself from them; for the poor have been so completely ruined, and their means of procuring their daily bread cut off, that they rush in numbers into the Frank villages to beg from door to door, exposing themselves to the intense heat of the mid-day sun, and frequently sinking from exhaustion on the way. It is heartrending to see women burdened with infants and little children exposed to such suffering. So many have been burnt and otherwise hurt, that no means can be procured either for taking care of or sheltering them; and, thus, in addition to physical wants, these poor people have to endure pain, and to drag their suffering about with them. It is said that many children are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames. I cannot conceive what will become of so many poor people in the ensuing winter. Not even temporary shelter can be procured for such numbers, supposing the means existed of erecting such; but, as in this country the Government is perfectly inefficient under such, and indeed any pressing occurrence, and the means of private individuals are so limited, many must then die of exposure and cold, as many are said to have already perished from terror and the flames. Subscriptions have been set on foot and about £1000 raised; but unless this be multiplied by assistance from abroad, it will prove a mere drop in the ocean. It is pleasing to see even those who have suffered largely by the fire, and can ill afford it, come forward with their mite; but the distress prevailing is so intense, that no one who has anything to spare, can withhold it under any circumstances."

Smyrna is one of the very few ancient cities which have survived to our times. It is the most important city of Asia Minor, and the centre of the Levant trade. It is situate about 210 miles south-west from Constantinople, direct distance. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, from its capacious bay: its margin is lined with quays, on which there are handsome stone houses; so that the city, with its domes and minarets, has a fine appearance approaching it from the sea. But a great part of the interior consists of low wooden houses, and the streets are ill-paved, narrow, crooked



SMYRNA.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE TAKEN ON THE ROOF OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

and dirty. The inhabitants are stated at about 130,000, of whom about 70,000 are Turks, 30,000 Greeks, 12,000 Jews, 7,000 Armenians, and the remainder natives of various parts of the world; especially English, French, Dutch, and Indians, who reside for the most part in the best quarter of the city, near the bay. Many of the European states have their Consuls at Smyrna, such as England, Sweden, Prussia, France, Vienna, &c.

The last great fire at Smyrna was about four years since, at midnight, July 28, 1841, when about 12,000 houses were destroyed, including two-thirds of the Turkish quarter, most of the French quarter, and the whole of the Jewish quarter; with many bazaars, synagogues, mosques, and other public buildings.

By the recent fire, the Armenian community have suffered severely; only 37 out of 900 houses belonging to them escaped the flames; their ancient church, and all its precious ornaments, has been consumed. Thousands of the afflicted people have lost their all, and are now forced to live on bread and water, dealt out from day to day by the hand of charity, crowded in the meanwhile under tents and temporary cabins, exposed to the full power of a burning sun. An appeal to British benevolence has been made on behalf of the sufferers; and, we doubt not, will be liberally responded to.

"CAPPING" OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, AT EDINBURGH.

On Friday, 1st of August, society at large became indebted to the authorities of the Edinburgh University, for the addition of no fewer than seventy-nine physicians to the useful, but by no means under-stocked, faculty. That number of gentlemen were on the above day presented with diplomas, and the style, title, and dignity of "M.D.," amidst all the forms and ceremonies in those cases made and provided.

The Graduates having assembled in the Library Hall, were invested with gowns, and marshalled in alphabetical order, according to the initial letters of their names, into the chemical lecture-room, where they found several members of the *senatus academicus* ready to receive them. The President, the Very Reverend Principal Lee, was supported by the Lord Provost and several civic functionaries. A large and brilliant auditory was closely packed in the amphitheatre; and, as it chiefly consisted of the personal friends, male and female, of the successful candidates for honours, great interest in the proceedings was manifested.

The ceremonies were commenced by an appropriate and impressive prayer from the Principal. That concluded, the proper officer administered the usual oath, in Latin, to the candidates, *en masse*, and the formula of "Capping" was commenced. The gentleman whose name stood first on the list,

ascended the platform, and inscribed his name in a book, writing his prenom in Latin. His name having been audibly announced, he advanced to the President, who, placing a round velvet cap on his head, addressed him, saying, "*Ego te Doctorem Medicinæ creo*" (I create you a Doctor of Medicine). He then removed the cap; and, from that moment, the Graduate became an M.D.—in testimony of which the President presented him with his diploma, rolled up in a neat tin case. With this certificate of honour he passed along the platform, and retired amidst a degree of applause, in proportion to the number of his own personal friends who happened to be present. Precisely the same ceremony was performed by the remaining seventy-eight. After which, the college officer made an official announcement of what had been done, in Latin.

Professor Allen Thomson then proceeded, in the capacity of Promoter for this year, to address the Graduates. After congratulating them on the successful termination of their studies, he directed their attention to the approaching prospect of improvement of the education and regulation of the medical profession by a Parliamentary measure of reform; and urged the propriety of endeavouring to obtain a bill which should secure equal privileges to duly qualified practitioners in all parts of the country, on no other basis than that of an equal and similar education for all.

The remainder of Professor Thomson's address consisted of an exhortation to the Graduates to improve their professional and general knowledge by reading and by the assiduous observation of disease. Opportunities for the latter were not to be expected from the speedy influx of regular patients; for the most proficient Graduates could not expect to obtain extensive practice at first. The Professor, therefore, urged them, as much for their own advantage as from a well-directed and useful benevolence, to exert their skill gratuitously amongst the poor, in the respective districts to which they may be called. Even when profitable practice flowed in, they should not shrink from benefiting the lowly and afflicted, and increasing their stock of experience. Neither must they imagine their studies at an end because they had attained their present honours; and the Professor endeavoured to impress upon the Graduates the importance and necessity of following in their practice general principles derived from the study of the accessory sciences; and also pointing out to them the beneficial influence which scientific and literary studies have upon the moral and intellectual character of the physician.

The learned Professor resumed his seat amidst much applause, or, in academic phrase, "ruffing."

The most proficient of the new M.D.'s received prizes for the excellence of their theses.

THE COTTAGE OF THE BLACK DWARF.

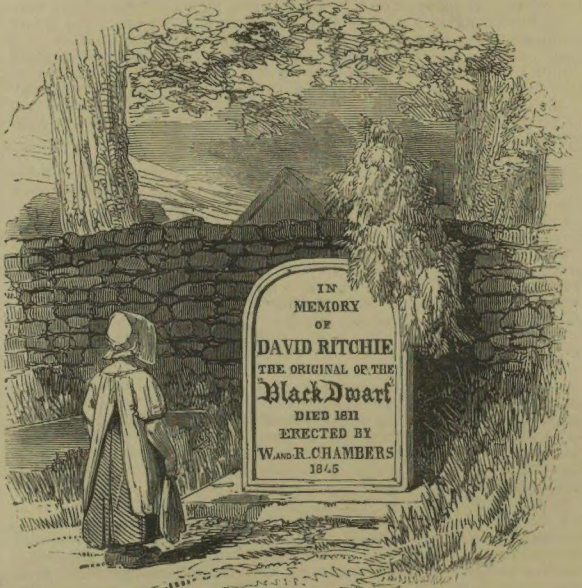
The tourist, who after seeing the great attraction to the banks of the Tweed, Abbotsford, does not ascend that beautiful river through Innerleithen (the "St. Ronan's Well" of the novelist) to Peebles, will do himself great wrong; for he will have missed some of the most picturesque scenery in the Lowlands of Scotland. Peebles, an ancient and picturesque burgh, has its attractions. Looking up stream from the bridge, Niddpath Castle presents itself; while down the river, gentlemen's seats, placed amidst the richest verdure, cast a cheering light upon the scene. Proceeding, however, across the bridge, in a southerly direction, this sort of aspect is changed. Steep, stony, and cheerless hills are seen both to the right and left; but, as the traveller proceeds, they open to form a valley, at whose southern edge rises a transverse range of almost equally barren hills.

At the foot of one of the last-mentioned eminences stands the residence of the proprietor of Woodhouse, in the parish of Manor; and near to it is the hut which is figured above. In the neighbourhood was born, in the year 1760, a poor deformed creature called David Ritchie, who, when even arrived at man's estate, was only about three feet five inches in height. He was much deformed, and obtained amongst his neighbours—from the crookedness of his legs—the nick name of "Bowed Davie." His feet were clubbed so much outward that he walked on his inner ankles and the sides of his feet. Shoes, were of course, useless to such an object, and for them he substituted wrappings of cloth carpet, or anything he could get to answer his purpose. To make up for this, however, he had great strength in his arms. His father was a labourer in the slate quarries of the adjoining parish of Stobbo. Davie was in early life put to learn the art of brush-making in Edinburgh; and, despite his being so badly formed for pedestrianism, had wandered to several places working at his trade; but from all of them he was chased by the persecutions which his hideous singularities gave rise to. He had a mortal aversion to notice of any kind, yet his form was such as to be constantly attracting it from the multitude.



COTTAGE OF THE BLACK DWARF.

This, as was not unnatural, disgusted him with society, and determined him to live apart from it. Tired of being the object of shouts, laughter, and derision, David Ritchie resolved, like a deer hunted from the herd, to retreat to some wilderness; and, returning home, he selected a patch of wild moor-land on the farm of Woodhouse. The proprietor of the estate, Sir James Naesmith, so far from molesting him, ordered his servants to assist in the construction of the lowly abode. Ritchie, however, took a pride in being, as much as he could, the only builder of his hermitage, which he put together with great care and solidity. The materials were on the spot; for stones, held together by layers of turf, were all he required, except thatching for the roof, which he laid on with great neatness. After completing his house, he marked out and enclosed a space for a garden. Digging in the ordinary way was out of the question; so, unable to force a spade into the ground with his decrepit feet, he applied his breast. When finished, his garden was a pattern of neatness; and, obtaining seeds from the neighbours, he soon stocked it. Some of the flowers he planted still remain; and where we lingered on the spot we plucked a flower from a straggling but luxuriant honeysuckle which he had tilled, as a memorial of our interesting visit.



GRAVE OF THE BLACK DWARF

After a time, Bowed Davie's hermitage, from its romantic appearance and the singular character of its inhabitant, attracted numerous visitors; and it would appear that to these the poor man evinced much pride and gratification in showing off the results of his taste and handiwork—always providing that they addressed him without any marks of either surprise or disgust at his appearance.

The most remarkable visit he ever received—for it helped to make the hermit a widely remarkable character—was from Sir Walter Scott, then a young advocate, and plain "Mr." He was accompanied by Mr. (now Sir Adam) Ferguson, son of Dr. Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the Edinburgh University. The meeting was highly characteristic. At the first sight of Mr. Scott, the misanthrope seemed impressed with a sentiment of extraordinary interest, which was either owing to the lameness of the stranger—a circumstance throwing a narrower gulf between this person and himself than what existed between him and most other men—or to some perception of an extraordinary mental character in this limping youth, which was then hid from other eyes. After grinning upon him for a moment with a smile less bitter than his wont, the Dwarf passed to the door, double-locked it, and then, coming up to the stranger, seized him by the wrist with one of his iron hands, and said, "Man, ha'e ye ony poo'er?" By this he meant magical power, to which he had himself some vague pretensions, or which, at least, he had studied and reflected upon till it had become with him a kind of monomania. Mr. Scott disavowed the possession of any gifts of that kind, evidently to the great disappointment of the inquirer, who then turned round and gave a signal to a huge black cat, hitherto unobserved, which immediately jumped up to a shelf, where it perched itself, and seemed to the excited senses of the visitors as if it had really been the familiar spirit of the mansion. "He has poo'er," said the Dwarf, in a voice which made the flesh of the hearers thrill within them, and Mr. Scott, in particular, looked as if he conceived himself to have actually got into the den of one of those magicians with whom his studies had rendered him familiar. "Ay, he has poo'er," repeated the recluse; and then, going to his usual seat, he sat for some minutes grinning horribly, as if enjoying the impression he had made; while not a word escaped from any of the party. Mr. Ferguson,



"CAPPING" OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, AT EDINBURGH.

at length, plucked up his spirits, and called to David to open the door, as they must now be going. The Dwarf slowly obeyed; and when they had got out, Mr. Ferguson observed that his friend was as pale as ashes, while his person was agitated in every limb. Under such striking circumstances was this extraordinary being first presented to the *real* magician, who was afterwards to give him such a deathless celebrity, in his tale of the "Black Dwarf."

Though, however, David Ritchie was the original of that character as a man, yet the more mysterious attributes thrown around him by the great novelist were derived from old tradition; a spirit called the Black Dwarf being supposed formerly to have haunted the Borders.

David Ritchie's cottage falling into disrepair, about the year 1802, Sir James Naesmith kindly ordered a new one to be erected for him and his sister, a poor helpless creature of imbecile mind, at a short distance from the site of his former abode. This cottage had two apartments; but, although David consented to live under the same roof with his sister, he would neither permit her to come into his room, nor even to enter the house by the same door, and separate entrances were accordingly made. The only living creatures, indeed, besides his bees, of which he had collected a good stock, were the black cat above mentioned, and a dog, to both of which he was much attached. A large addition was also made to David's garden, all of which he trenched, to the depth of two feet and a half, with his own hands.

Davie had also his literary tastes. A copy of Tooke's "Pantheon" having been early presented to him, he was deeply read in the lore and adventures of the heathen gods and goddesses. Dr. Ferguson, who lived in the neighbourhood, also lent him books. Shenstone and Milton are said to have been his favourite poets. These and his garden appear to have been his only ties to this earth. He was an habitual and deep misanthrope. The sense of his deformity haunted him like a phantom, and poisoned the very springs of his existence. His dislike to his own species amounted to hatred, and extended even to his sister; from whom he lived entirely apart, building a party wall and separate doors. The smaller one, seen in the sketch was that he reserved to himself.

With the pittance he and his sister received from the parish—in which for many years they were the only paupers—the produce of his bees and garden, and the gratuities of neighbours and visitors, David had more than enough to satisfy his wants; for his only luxury was snuff, of which he took a great allowance. When, therefore, he died, he was found to have hoarded twenty pounds—like a *canny* misanthrope as he was. His demise took place, after a few days' illness, in December, 1811, at the age of seventy one. He was buried in Manor churchyard; a rowan-tree (mountain ash) was planted at the head of his grave—a part of it now remaining to mark the spot. Now, however, it is more effectually rescued from oblivion by a head-stone, which has been recently erected by the Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, the eminent *littérateurs* and publishers of Edinburgh. These gentlemen are natives of Peebles, and in their youth knew the "Black Dwarf." Mr. Robert Chambers contributed some of the particulars we have gleaned above to the "Scots' Magazine," some years since; and is very handsomely spoken of by Sir Walter Scott, for his pains, in his Notes and Illustrations to the "Black Dwarf."

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

In the Illustrated Report of the Distribution of Prizes, in our Journal of last week, the two annexed specimens were inadvertently omitted.



MISS J. BRAGG'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN VASE.

The first is an exquisite Design for a Porcelain, or Painted Glass, Vase, by Miss J. Bragg, to whom was awarded a prize of five guineas. The ground is deep crimson; the leaves, stems, and grapes are in gold; and the hare-bells, of their natural colour. The form of this vase is singularly beautiful: we understand that it has been chased by Mr. Pellatt.

The second specimen is a Modelling from Nature, by Mr. C. O'Reilly, to whom was awarded for the same, a prize of three guineas: the size is 1½ yard in diameter: the execution is very spirited.

In our account, last week, there were two errata, which we are anxious to correct. The emblematic Vase was designed by Miss, not Mr. Farrer; and the Arabesque, in *tempera*, was executed by Miss Channon, not Chamson.



MR. C. O'REILLY'S MODELLING.



MEDALLION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This magnificent Medallion of His Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, has been executed by M. F. Lequene, the French sculptor. It is of colossal size, the square measuring 2ft. 4in.; the circle 20 inches in diameter; and 12 inches across the profile. The original is in the possession of Mr. Moon, Her Majesty's Publisher, Threadneedle-street, by whom copies have been executed for Subscribers; the list being honoured by the patronage of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Family, &c. The moment chosen for the work is the more auspicious, from the solemn and cordial reception of Louis Philippe in this country, and the City Address to His Majesty, being still fresh in the public recollection. As a commemoration of the Royal Visit, this Medallion Portrait is extremely interesting; whilst its artistical merit entitles it to extensive patronage.

FIRES AT QUEBEC.—The High Bailiff of Westminster has received two letters from the Mayor of Quebec, begging him to bring under the notice of the citizens of Westminster, the distressed situation of the inhabitants of Quebec, occasioned by the two fires which have taken place there on the 28th May and 28th June last. By the first fire, 1650 dwellings and two churches were destroyed, and 12,000 inhabitants were left without house, food, clothing, or bedding. By the last fire, 1200 dwellings, two places of worship, three school-houses, with stores and outbuildings, were destroyed; and, at the time of his writing to the High Bailiff, he states, there were 15,000 inhabitants scattered over the fields without shelter or food, and he suggests to the High Bailiff, that contributions of clothing, bedding, building materials, bricks, slate, tiles, tin, iron, nails, glass, and articles of hardware, used in building, should be forwarded to Quebec, addressed to Alexander Simpson, Esq., treasurer of the relief committee. Any of the citizens of Westminster who feel disposed to respond to this application, may have further particulars given to them at the High Bailiff's, 40, Jernyn-street, St. James's, and he will thankfully receive any money donations on this account which may be remitted to him.

WILL OF THE LATE SIR WM. FOLLETT.—Probate of the will of Sir William Webb Follett, late of the Inner Temple, London, and of Park-street, Westminster, Knight, was granted on the 2nd inst., to his brothers, Robert Bayly Follett, Brent Spencer Follett, and John Follett, Esqrs., and to his brother-in-law, Edward Gifford, Esq., the executors; they are also appointed guardians to the children. The testator devises his real estates to his executors, in trust for his eldest son, George; and on failure of issue, to his other sons, and their issue male. Bequeaths to Lady Follett £2500 a year, and a legacy of £1000 for immediate use. To his sister, Mrs. Synge, £200 a year, and a legacy of £500. To his sister, Mrs. Bright, £3000 for her own use, and to her husband, Dr. Bright, £500. Bequeaths to the four

sisters of his wife, £1000 each. And legacies to his nephews, and a year's wages to his servants. Leaves his law books to his brother, Brent Spencer Follett, his brother Robert Bayly Follett first making a selection for his own use; leaves to his brother Robert the watch he usually wore. Devises to his brother John the messuage, &c., at Topsham; and bequeaths to each of his said three brothers a legacy of £1500. Bequeaths to Lady Follett the carriages, horses, and all the household furniture, &c., for her life, but expressing a wish that she should give to his son inheriting the real estate such of the plate as was received by him as presents. The residue of his personal estate (the whole of which was sworn under £160,000) he leaves to be divided among all his children. The will is dated July 11, 1844, and of some length, the last sheet, in his own handwriting, containing several bequests.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA, RYDE.

The interest of the Second Day (Tuesday, August 5th) of the first Regatta of this newly-formed Club was greatly heightened by her Majesty and the King of Holland witnessing the match between the *Gauntlet*, iron yacht, and the *Noran*, wood, under unexpected circumstances.

Her Majesty, with the King of Holland, having arrived off Ryde, in the *Fairy*, from Portsmouth, the Royal yacht stopped off the pier, when the Queen sent Lieutenant Roberts in one of the boats from the yacht to the starting vessel, to inquire of the Committee what further matches would take place, and if the two cutters, *Gauntlet* and *Noran*, were likely to create any interest—which her Majesty concluded might be the case, from their being placed in one match; and if so, it was her Majesty's wish that they might, if possible, be started before the appointed time; assigning, as a reason, the early return of the yacht to Osborne, as soon as possible, with the King of Holland. The Committee immediately gave instructions for the two yachts, *wood against iron* to prepare to get under way, which was done immediately.

Her Majesty, the King of Holland, and suite, in the *Fairy*, then took up her station between the two cutters; and at eighteen minutes after one o'clock, at gun-fire, all started together, the *Fairy* accompanying the yachts about two or three miles, and then returned to Osborne.

The start was grand; numerous vessels flocked round, and the scene was, altogether, extremely gay and animated. The course was from the Starting Vessel off Ryde Pier, round the Nab Light-ship, leaving it on the larboard hand, thence to Calshot Light-ship, which was also left on the larboard hand; returning inside the Lazaretto to the Starting Vessel, passing between her and the Flag-boat, placed to indicate the passage. The *Gauntlet* took the lead at starting, and ultimately gained the prize, a piece of plate, value 30 guineas.



YACHT RACE.—"WOOD AGAINST IRON."—FIRST REGATTA OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA CLUB, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
OF THIS MOST INTERESTING EVENT
WILL APPEAR IN THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT having, with his usual kindness and condescension, granted the ARTISTS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS access to his Royal Highness' Collection of Drawings of the Domains of Coburg and Gotha, and other localities visited by her Majesty, the following Engravings—

GOTHA, FRIEDRICHSTADT, SCHLOSS RHEINARTS-BRUNN, SCHLOSS KALLENBERG, &c.,
From Drawings by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
Will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on AUGUST 16, 1845.
The Illustrations will also comprise Views of Schloss Ehrenberg, Schloss Rosenau, &c.

Arrangements have likewise been made to ILLUSTRATE in this
POPULAR JOURNAL,
THE ROYAL PROGRESS IN GERMANY
AND ON THE RHINE.

The Drawings of the Principal Scenes and Events will be taken on the Spot by E. LANDELLS, Esq., assisted by other artists of celebrity, English and Foreign. These Illustrations will include a

GRAND PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE RHINE.
Views of all the Principal Cities and Towns, their Palaces and Curiosities, and the Sublime and Picturesque Scenery, visited by Her Majesty and Prince Albert; together with Pictures of Real Life in Germany, to illustrate the Present Condition of the German States. Scenes from the

ROYAL VISIT AT GOTHA,
PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES, &c.
THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BONN, ON THE RHINE,
In honour of BEETHOVEN, &c.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will for several weeks, commencing from August 16th, be almost exclusively devoted to the most SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the above Important and Interesting Events.

* Persons wishing to obtain Copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must immediately subscribe, as it is confidently expected the demand will be considerably above the supply.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 10.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.—St. Lawrence.
MONDAY, 11.—Half quarter.—Dog days end.
TUESDAY, 12.—George IV. born, 1762.—Grouse shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
THURSDAY, 14.—King's College, London, incorporated, 1829.
FRIDAY, 15.—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
SATURDAY, 16.—Formerly, a General Harvest Home Day.—Duke of York born, 1763.

Heat Warns at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 16.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 6 55	h. m. 7 22	h. m. 7 50	h. m. 8 28	h. m. 9 7	h. m. 9 48
h. m. 10 30	h. m. 11 14	h. m. 11 52	h. m. 12 30	h. m. 1 00	h. m. 1 23
h. m. 2 00	h. m. 2 23	h. m. 2 50	h. m. 3 18	h. m. 3 46	h. m. 4 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader," Durham.—Mr. Shafto Adair, the late candidate for Cambridge, is elder son of Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart., and grandson of the late William Adair, Esq., of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, and Cole House, in Devon, by Camilla, his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Shafto, Esq., of Denwell, in Northumberland. He will complete his thirty-fourth year on the 25th of this month. His residence is Elston Hall, Suffolk.

Σπαρταγος.—The Enniskillen Dragoons bear the Castle on their caps as emblematic of the town from which they derive their name, and of which the Castle is the corporate seat. Previously to the time of James the First, Enniskillen was merely a castle, belonging to Maguire, chieftain of Fermanagh, which was taken by the English forces under Sir R. Bingham in 1594, and shortly after recaptured by O'Donel and the Irish. A town was built upon its site by the Cole family in 1612, which sustained two very severe sieges; the first in 1641, and the second in 1689.

"Stonehouse" and "J. A. B." shall be answered in our next.

"G. M." will find, in No. 63 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a description of the screw of Archimedes, as applied in the Great Britain steam-ship, now on her first passage across the Atlantic.

"G. B. H." Bristol.—Professor Long is the editor of the "Penny Cyclopaedia."

"K. P. S." may find several memoirs of the most distinguished composers and singers of the present century in "A Dictionary of Musicians," published in 1837; also, in the "Harmonicon" and Stafford's "History of Music." We have not published any portrait of Herr Pischek in our Journal.

"A. W. W." is thanked for his courteous offer, but we have not room to avail ourselves of his favour.

"Charles Robinson."—See the "Cambridge University Calendar."

"J. L. J." Thomastown.—The sketch of the Ballinacraig affray was taken by Mr. Mahoney, of Cork. In the word "illustrated," the accent is on the first syllable.

"A Walsall Subscriber."—Thanks.

"A Subscriber." Gravesend.—A lodger, whose property has been seized for rent due by his landlord, can recover the same by application to a police magistrate.

"True Time," Athenaeum.—The error was corrected in our Journal of last week.

"Charles."—Under consideration.

"D. M., Tain, and O. B." Manchester.—Declined, with thanks.

"Eblana."—The portrait has been returned as directed.

"A Farmer."—Gilt picture-frames may be cleaned with cotton dipped in sweet oil; or, see Smeaton's "Painter's and Gilder's Guide."

"Nutsell."—Mr. Babington recommends naphtha, in the proportion of one part to seven of water, as a good preservative of animal substances.

"Anticipator" is thanked; we shall duly report the interesting proceedings, probably with illustrations.

"Peregrinus." Edmonton, should send a specimen.

"J. V." Hammersmith.—"The Great Bed of Ware," referred to last week, has puzzled many persons besides our Correspondent. Shakspeare alludes to it in his "Twelfth Night," act iii., sc. 2, and Farquhar in his "Recruiting Officer." In "A Journey from London to Scarborough," 1734, it is stated to be kept at the Old Crown Inn, and to be shown with a drinking ceremony. Clutterbuck, in his "History of Hertfordshire," states the bedstead to be at the Saracen's Head Inn. It is twelve feet square, of oak, elaborately carved; of the age of Elizabeth; the date, 1463, painted on it being evidently modern. "After diligent inquiry," says Clutterbuck, "I have not been able to meet with any written document or local tradition which throws any light upon the history of this curious bed." It is engraved in the "Literary World," vol. ii., p. 209.

"Nauticus."—The coat of Nelson shown at Greenwich Hospital is not that recently purchased by Prince Albert, although it has long been shown to the public as the coat "worn by Nelson at the battle of the Nile." The identity of the coat and waistcoat engraved in our Journal of July 26 has been proved by Sir Harris Nicolas.

"A Subscriber," Hastings.—Acts of Parliament may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.

"K. L. L."—Pupils only are allowed to compete for the prizes given by the Government School of Design.

"L. M. D." Oxford.—Oscillation, or vibration, is the correct term for the backward and forward motion of the pendulum.

"J. N. G."—Ald's "Self-Instructing French Grammar" is a deservedly popular work.

"Percomator." Glasgow, is thanked for the suggestion, though we cannot entertain it. Neither the Engravings of the Cartoons nor any other Illustrations which have appeared in our Journal can be had elsewhere than in its pages.

"A Constant Subscriber" should apply to a perfumer for Colley's or Delcroix's Depilatory.

"G. E. P." Nottingham.—Smeaton's "Painter's, Gilder's, and Varnisher's Guide," Taylor, Wellington-street.

"A Subscriber."—The balloon in which Mr. Green ascended from Cremorne House on Monday week was "the Nassau," so that our Engraving is correct.

"X. Y. Z." is advised to consult the "Cyclopaedia of the New Buildings Act," published in the "Builder."

"A Lady."—We scarcely think the boy will be eligible, he being six weeks above the age.
"Humanitas."—The High Bailiff of Westminster will receive subscriptions for the sufferers at Quebec. See his humane appeal in our present Number.
"Bell," Truro.—We are not aware of any instance of steel bars having been got substituted for bells in churches, though the suggestion appeared last year in the "Irish Ecclesiastical Journal."
"Hotwells."—Next week.
"A Weekly Reader," Dublin, must excuse our not replying to his historical question.
"T. E. G."—Pencil drawings may be fixed by a preparation for the purpose, to be purchased of a fancy stationer.
"Alexandra" is, probably, correct in her first conjecture.
"Justice."—We are not in possession of the information sought.
"A Welsh Subscriber."—Richardson's is, probably, the most complete English Dictionary recently published; the Abridgment, price about 18s. The Patent List will give the name and address.
"H. K."—Newhaven, is mistaken.
"One who Wishes to Travel" may best choose his route from the advertisements in the daily newspapers. A passport for France may be obtained at the office, 6, Poland street, Oxford street, at one day's notice.
"A Lady Subscriber" and "Alpha" complain that, in the "Libel on the Ladies," quoted in our last, the two following lines are omitted:
Gent. Say what is tighter, if you can?
Lady. The froth that 'scapes the tongue of man.
"A Well-Wisher and Subscriber."—The engraving sent does not represent the Cocos nucifera, nor does it much resemble the Theobroma Cacao, though it may be intended for the latter.
We have not room for "Lines," by "D. H. F.," "Lines," by "Medicus," and "Sonnet," by "G. A. F."
INELIGIBLE.—"Quebec," by "B.," "Sunset," by "J. W. N.," "Petrarca to Laura," and "Lines on Sculpture," by "P."
ERRATUM.—The eldest son and successor of the late Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart., bears the same names as his father, and not Edmund, as stated at page 62.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1845.

TIME has been found in the last week of the session, to spend nearly a whole night in routing the discomfited and slaying the slain; in other words in debating the case of Capt. Boldero, and Mr. Bonham, who have resigned, of Mr. Hignett who has been dismissed, and of Mr. Wray, who some think ought to have been, but who has had luck enough to escape with a reprimand. Very little has been gained by opening the question again. Two of the principal parties have anticipated the judgment of the public and the Government, by what may be called committing official suicide; another has undergone the punishment awarded to malpractice; and the last of those implicated has received the exact reprimand, or "severe animadversion," recommended by the Report of the Committee of which Mr. Hawes was Chairman. Here is an ample measure of vengeance; what could Mr. Hawes wish for more? He had scattered destruction and dismay among the whole Board of Ordnance; what could produce a better effect? If the Committee wished to mark their sense of Mr. Wray's conduct more strongly than by an official reprimand they should have said so.

This affair has brought out a generous trait in the character of Sir R. Peel; Mr Bonham is an old friend, and the loss of his office is to him of serious consequence. Sir Robert, it is reported (we know not with what truth), has presented him with £400 a year from his private purse—a pretty clear indication either that he does not consider Mr. Bonham's character affected by the decision of the Committee, or that, while he is unable to excuse the official error, he can feel for its consequences to the friend, and do all he can to break his fall.

HER Majesty embarks to day for Antwerp, on a visit to Germany. The accounts of the preparations made by the Prussian Court for her reception show that the event has excited great interest on the Continent; strangers from all parts are thronging to the points her Majesty will pass on the route, or at which she will make any stay.

Lord John Russell alluded on Tuesday evening to a question connected with the departure of the Sovereign, which some will think has a certain degree of constitutional importance. Whenever the Sovereign has quitted the English Dominions for any time, it has been usual to appoint or nominate some depository of the Royal power during the Sovereign's absence. This was the case when George IV. visited Hanover. No indications of such an intention now have been given on the part of Government, nor do we see that any one during the debate answered Lord John Russell's objection to a departure from the usual practice. But time modifies all things, and it may be doubted whether such a Regency, or whatever other name it might bear, is really as necessary now as it was some quarter of a century ago, ere steam and railroads had brought the centre of Europe nearer than Calais or York once were; from the facility of communication it may now be unnecessary to name such an authority, and there is no utility in doing so merely for the sake of complying with an old precedent.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It was, of course, impossible for us to publish her Majesty's Speech on Proroguing the Parliament, in our first impression, but we have made arrangements to give it at an early hour this (Saturday) afternoon.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We believe it is arranged that her Majesty and Prince Albert will embark this (Saturday) evening at Woolwich, and that the Royal yacht will lay for a night, and land her Majesty and Prince Albert on the continent on Monday morning. The Porcupine steam-vessel, Captain Bullock, and the Black Eagle steam-vessel, Master-Commander S. B. Cook, are to accompany her Majesty to Antwerp.

The Royal squadron will thus be composed of the following steam-vessels:—The Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence; the Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, Master-Commander B. Cook; and the Porcupine.

As soon as the Royal party has embarked, the squadron will proceed to the mouth of the Thames, where the Royal yacht will anchor until daylight on Sunday morning, and then the vessels will proceed to Antwerp, the Black Eagle leading up the Scheldt.

Her Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household; Lady Camilla and Lady Gainsborough, Ladies in Waiting; and Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's Physician in Ordinary, on board the Royal yacht.

Mr. George E. Anson, Treasurer and Private Secretary to Prince Albert, and Colonel Wyld, Equerry to his Royal Highness, will embark at the same time on board the Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, for conveyance to Antwerp.

A letter from Cologne, published in the Journal des Débats, says:—

"Our town is taking measures in order to give a brilliant reception to the Queen of England, who is expected on the 15th or 17th of August. Received at the frontiers by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and conducted to Aix la Chapelle in the Royal carriages, she will continue her journey by a special train thence to Cologne, where their Majesties the King and Queen will receive her at the terminus. It is not yet known whether the Court will go the same day to Stolzenfels, or pass the night at Bruhl. Upon arriving at Stolzenfels, Queen Victoria will visit at Bonn Professor Bischof, at whose house Prince Albert finished his academical studies. During the second day's residence at Stolzenfels the Royal party will visit Wiesbaden and Biebrach, by invitation of the Duke of Nassau. The third day they will return to Cologne and Bruhl, after which, the Queen of England will go direct to Coburg.

"The evening that the Royal party go upon the Rhine, the banks, as well as the entire exterior of the cathedral, will be illuminated, and from one of its towers fireworks will be let off. The Royal party may enjoy this magnificent spectacle during the supper which will be served on board the steamer.

"King Leopold is to repair to the castle of Stolzenfels, where the interview of Queen Victoria with the King of Prussia is to take place, but he will leave Brussels a few days after the arrival of his Royal niece in that residence. It was believed that the King of the Belgians would extend his excursion to Coburg."

According to a German paper, her Majesty will have an interview with the King of Prussia at Coblenz.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria left Vienna on the 26th, for Coburg, in order to meet Queen Victoria, and congratulate her Majesty on her arrival in Germany.

The Franconian Mercury contains the following correspondence from Saxe-Coburg:—

"Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will not arrive here before the 18th or 20th of August. Already, however, there are no more apartments to be had, and even the Ducal Court has been obliged to hire the best private lodgings in the town and adjacent villages of Katschendorf and Fullbach, for the accommodation of its guests. The number of foreigners of high rank who are announced, and who are desirous of being presented at Court, is almost incredible. Not less than sixty-one personages belonging to Imperial, Royal, and Princely families are expected. The smallest dwellings are let upon truly English terms. One English family are paying £3 per day for three small rooms.

"Her Majesty has expressed a desire to stay at Rosenau, where Prince Albert was born. A programme of the festivities, &c., during the week the august visitors will remain here will be shortly published. Three operas will be played during that time; one of which, by order of the Queen, will be the 'Huguenots,' the part of Anselme by Tichatschek. The new opera of 'Adele de Foix' will also be performed. A good portion of the first tier of boxes and of the pit will be reserved for the Court and its guests. It is already difficult to procure cards of admission. Our august visitors will pass the night at Bamberg previously to arriving here."

We understand that the return of her Majesty to England may be expected in about three weeks from the day of her departure.

[As the public will naturally take great interest in the Royal visit to Germany, such events forming a memorable epoch in the history of the times, we have made arrangements to give a full and complete record of the Royal progress, as well as of every incident connected with the sojourn of her Majesty and Prince Albert in that country. Several gentlemen connected with our establishment have been despatched to Germany, and we therefore shall be enabled to present to our readers an authentic and interesting account of this important event. We have no doubt that with the assistance of our own artists and writers, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will portray the incidents of the Royal visit to Germany in such a manner as to justify the patronage bestowed upon it.]

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

On Saturday evening last his Majesty the King of Holland honoured Sir Robert and Lady Peel with his company at a grand banquet given by the Right Hon. Baronet at his mansion in Whitehall-gardens. The party broke up shortly after ten o'clock, his Majesty subsequently honouring the performance of the Italian Opera with his presence. On Sunday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a splendid banquet at Apsley House, in honour of his Majesty. The circle exceeded forty guests. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, arrived immediately after the King, and was followed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with Mr. E. Mil may in waiting. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were the next to arrive. The several members of the Royal family were received by the customary honours.

On Monday evening his Majesty dined with the Queen Dowager, at Bushy Park.

On Tuesday his Majesty paid another visit to the Queen, at the Isle of Wight, but returned in the evening, and honoured the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, with his company at dinner, at his ordship's residence, in Upper Grosvenor-street. The company consisted of his Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince George, his Excellency Baron Dedel, his Excellency M. Boud, Colonel Baron Coehoorn, Count Bylandt, the Earl of Wilton, Viscount Hawarden, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady De Ros, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Hastings Russell, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Cantilupe, Captain the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, and the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

On Wednesday the King visited the new Houses of Parliament, and also inspected the Cartoons in Westminster Hall. In the evening the Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a splendid fete to his Majesty, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Rutland were among the earliest arrivals at the banquet, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at a quarter to eight o'clock. His Majesty, attended by Viscount Hawarden, and the members of his suite, arrived shortly before eight, and was welcomed by the Earl of Jersey and the Hon. Captain Francis Villiers, by whom the illustrious visitor was conducted to the saloon, where the Countess of Jersey and guests had assembled to receive the King. The banquet was of the most recherché description. The table presented a gorgeous display of plate, the handsome Goodwood Cup of 1843, won by the noble host's horse, occupying the centre of the festive board. On desert having been placed on the table, the Earl of Jersey rose and proposed "The health of her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with the customary honours. The noble earl subsequently proposed the health of the illustrious guest, "The King of the Netherlands," a toast which was received with every token of regard. The Countess afterwards threw open her salons for the reception of a brilliant circle of the haut ton.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been at Osborne House during the week, and have made several excursions in the neighbourhood. The Royal children have been out daily for exercise.

BIRTH DAY OF PRINCE ALFRED.—The birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was celebrated at Windsor on Wednesday, with the usual rejoicings.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham is enjoying the pure air and exquisite scenery of Brougham Hall. Mr. Leader, member for Westminster, is one of the learned lord's guests.

MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—On Tuesday, the marriage of Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P. for Brighton (youngest son of the Marquis of Bristol), and Miss Chester, daughter of Colonel Chester, was solemnised at Ashted, Surrey. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, brother of the noble bridegroom, officiated at the ceremony. The marriage of Mr. Ernest Bunsen, second son of his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, and Miss E. Gurney, daughter of Mr. Gurney, the opulent banker of Norfolk, was solemnised on the same day, at West Ham church, Essex. The Rev. H. Bunsen officiated on the happy occasion.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.—The Hon. Louis M'Lane, the new American Minister at this Court, has arrived in London. Mr. M'Lane was favourably known here as Minister fifteen years ago, and his being selected at this important juncture will, it is hoped, be found beneficial to the interests of both countries.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Aug. 4.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Mr. Herbert James has been appointed a fellow of this society, vice Rev. W. A. Carter, resigned; and on Wednesday Mr. John Acland James was admitted a scholar of this college. Mr. William Johnson, scholar of this society, Chancellor's English medallist, and Craven's University scholar, has been appointed assistant master at Eton.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.—We regret to have to announce the demise of the Very Rev George Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, who expired at the Deanery on Saturday last, in his eighty-fourth year.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, is now, we regret to hear, at Cheltenham, extremely unwell—so much so that his medical adviser is not allowed to leave him; and the Bishop's son, the Rector of Islington, is always with his father.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MINISTERIAL WHITE BAIT DINNER.—The annual white-bait dinner of her Majesty's Ministers took place on Wednesday, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich. There were present Sir James Graham (in the chair), Sir Robert Peel on his left, the Duke of Buccleuch on the right; the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Mr. Henry Baring, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Mr. Young, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Mr. George Hope, Hon. Captain Gordon, Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Colonel Peel, Viscount Mahon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Hon. Dr. Nichol, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Attorney General for Ireland, the Earl Delawarr, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Right Hon. Colonel Damer, the Earl of Warwick, Captain Meynell, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Mr. Twiss, Mr. Charles Ross, the Right Hon. Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Greene, the Right Hon. Mr. Lushington, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, &c. The party embarked at the Hungerford Pier on board the Waterman steamer, No. 10, at half past five, and proceeded down the river, arriving at the tavern in twenty-five minutes, where a well arranged floating pier, thrown from the house, facilitated the landing. The party returned to town about eleven o'clock.

THE BOARDS OF TRADE AND CONTROL.—In consequence of the great increase of the public business at the Boards of Trade and Control, adjoining the Treasury, at Whitehall, it has been determined to erect another story. The piece of ground at the corner of Downing street, which has been so long vacant, is also being laid out for the foundation of public offices.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday, when the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament was considered. Previous to the assembling of the Cabinet Council several of the Ministry had an interview with Sir R. Peel at his residence in Whitehall Gardens.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending on Saturday, August the 2nd, was 827; an amount considerably lower than that exhibited in the summer and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 904, 963. During the same period the number of births registered was 1,143, being an excess over the mortality of 316.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The twenty fourth half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the London and Birmingham Railway, took place on Thursday, at the Euston-square terminus, at which a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Consolidated Stock of the Company, of £4,124,526., and 17s. on each of the £32 New Shares.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Thursday morning the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this Company was held at the London-bridge station, Rowland Hill, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. Mr. Buckton, the Secretary, read the report. Comparing the accounts of the last half year with the corresponding period of 1844, there would be found a net increase applicable to a dividend of £22,611. This, with other items, left a balance at present applicable to a dividend to the amount of £42,898 1s. 4d., out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 20s. per share, deducting therefrom the Property Tax. The line and works were in a state of good repair, and the locomotive stock had also been maintained in working order. The report, after some discussion, was adopted, and John Meeson Parsons, Esq., was elected a member of the Board of Directors, in the room of Sir John Simpson.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' FANCY FAIR AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—We perceive that a grand day and night *Fête*, Carnival *à la française*, and Fancy Fair is announced to take place on Monday and Tuesday next, at the "Royal Property," in aid of the funds of that noble charity the Licensed Victuallers' School, Kennington-lane. The programme of the amusements is most attractive. The boys of the Duke of York's School, at Chelsea, with their juvenile band, will visit the gardens on Monday; and a group of "real" gipsies from Norwood will be encamped in the wood behind the Ballet Theatre, to tell the fortunes of the old and the young.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—Monday being the commencement of the oyster season, at six o'clock the sale was opened at Billingsgate, under the superintendence of Mr. Goldham. There were forty-five boats, from Faversham, Whitstable, Colchester, Jersey, and Wales. There was a very brisk demand for the various descriptions of oysters, which fetched the following prices:—the commons, from 10s. to 16s. the bushel; the Welch and Cheyne Rocks, from 16s. to 20s.; and the pearls, about £1 10s. the bushel. There were no Scotch, and the natives will not be in the market for a month. By twelve o'clock about half the vessels were sold out, and had again left Billingsgate. The sale went off with the greatest order and regularity. There were about four hundred carts, reaching from London bridge to the Tower.

NIGHT ASCENT OF MR. GREEN, IN HIS BALLOON, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Monday night Mr. Green undertook the perilous feat of a night ascent in his balloon, from Vauxhall Gardens, displaying fireworks of a novel and extraordinary description from the car. The occasion of this bold adventure was celebrated by a grand gala, in which all the resources of this famed establishment were brought into requisition. The efforts of the management proved successful; the Gardens were very much crowded. The balloon selected by Mr. Green was the "Albion," formerly the property of Mr. Hampton, an intrepid aeronaut. Mr. Green considerably enlarged it, and it will now contain 20,000 cubic feet of gas, and stands 60 feet in height. Mr. Darby, the artist to the Gardens, had the arrangement of the fireworks, which were attached to a frame or wheel, and this was suspended to the car by a line of about 70 feet in length, attached to a swivel, so that it might spin freely in the air, and thus increase the effect of the display. The frame consisted of three conjunct wheels, the radius of each being six feet, the circumference of the entire frame 36 feet, and the separation between each wheel 15 inches. Mr. Green was provided with a regulating winch in the car, so that he was enabled to wind up or lower the frame with the fireworks at pleasure. The fireworks consisted of variegated lights, Italian gerbs, coloured Roman candles, French jets, and Chinese streams of fire, concluding with a bouquet of coloured fires. With respect to the ignition of this ponderous pyrotechnic combination, a number of suggestions were made to Mr. Green, and, among others, the percussion system was recommended, but the veteran expressed his determination to adopt his own plan of lighting the fireworks from the car, by means of a common lucifer match, to ignite a fusee connected with the "pieces" on the frame, and then lower it by the windlass, the slow match burning for about a minute previous to the general explosion of the fireworks. Mr. Green, on ascending the car, stated that this was his three hundred and fifth ascent, and that it was twenty one years since he first ascended with fireworks, on which occasion he alighted at King George's farm at Richmond. The car was then attached to the balloon, Mr. Green previously depositing in it his barometer, a large lantern of peculiar construction, his compass, map, a guide-line of about a thousand feet, grapnel, and between two and three hundred weight of ballast, in bags varying from ten to twenty pounds each; likewise a number of coloured lights to assist him in his descent. The frame, with the fireworks, was then affixed to the car, great care being taken to prevent its position being reversed from the horizontal to the vertical, as in the case of Madame Blanchard, who lost her life in a night ascent at Paris, the frame, by an accident, becoming reversed, and the fireworks consequently playing into the car, instead of beneath the balloon, ignited the silk, and an explosion ensued. Mr. Green was alone, but he had been previously solicited by the Earl of Munster and Lord George Beresford to allow them to accompany him. Mr. Green felt it his duty, on account of the hazardous adventure, to decline the honour. At eleven o'clock the signal for ascent was given. Mr. Green immediately seized the "liberating iron" with one hand, and lighting the fusee with the other, the ascent took place, amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands outside the gardens, and of the company within. The fireworks in a few seconds were discharged, and a more brilliant aerial exhibition was never witnessed. The balloon took a northerly direction. Mr. Green effected a safe descent, about twelve o'clock, in a pea-field, at about a mile from Ponder's End, in the parish of Enfield. The view of the metropolis, he says, was truly splendid, London appearing one mass of light, resembling only Vauxhall with its myriads of lamps, and to all appearance confined within the space of a square mile. The balloon, Mr. Green states, did not attain a higher altitude than four thousand feet; the temperature of the atmosphere was mild, and the lowest degree of the thermometer was fifty four.

DESTRUCTION OF PORTMAN HAY-MARKET BY FIRE.—On Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a fire, lamentably destructive in its results, broke out in Portman-market, St. Marylebone. It originated in a large shed used as a straw depot, the property of Mrs. Ellis. From this portion of the premises the fire laid hold of the roof of the market, and in less than half an hour the whole was one immense sheet of flame. A long time elapsed before any impression could be made upon the conflagration, and by nine o'clock the hay-market, with the exception of an office at one end, was nearly consumed. The total loss must be very considerable. The origin of the fire cannot be discovered, but it is the opinion of the inhabitants that it was caused by a man smoking in the market, and some of the partly consumed tobacco falling amongst the straw. The market was the property of Lord Portman, and is believed to be insured. Six houses in Huntworth-terrace are much damaged by the heat.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which after describing the recent displays at Wexford and Galway as of great national importance, he says, "No one can possibly doubt the ardent zeal and the enthusiasm of the great and almost universal people of Ireland for the restoration of the Irish Parliament. It is well that the Queen's Ministers should be unable to conceal from themselves the deep sense of insulting injustice, and the thorough conviction of ruinous consequences which the Union has impressed on the Irish mind. But the statesmen of England must be made to feel practically the effects of such impression. It was the evidence of national determination afforded by the great Clare election which showed the then Ministry that it was absolutely necessary, for the salvation of the State, to emancipate the Catholics. Similar evidence, on a much larger and more magnificent scale, would demonstrate irresistibly to the present Government the still greater necessity of repealing the Union statute, and restoring to Ireland her native Parliament. That evidence would be produced by the return to the first session of the next Parliament of sixty members of the Repeal Association. Our first duty, then, is to return sixty members of the Repeal Association. Sixty members from Conciliation Hall would convince the most sluggish and dull of the people of England that the time was come for discussing the terms of the Repeal, it being quite clear that the Union ought not, and morally speaking, could not last longer."

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—At the Tipperary assizes John Shanahan, Martin Maher (Tierney) and William Maher were tried on the charge of wilfully murdering Timothy Cleary on the 6th of October last, by Martin Maher striking him on the right side of the head with a hatchet, and that the prisoner William Maher was aiding and assisting; and John Shanahan was indicted for inciting, counselling, and procuring the other prisoners to commit the murder. They were also indicted for a conspiracy to murder. The jury found Martin Maher guilty and acquitted John Shanahan and William Maher.

MURDER AT SEA.—On Wednesday week the Admiralty Commission was opened at Galway, when Michael Hoban was indicted for having, on the 18th of July last, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of Ireland, and within four miles of Duras, on the Galway coast, murdered Mark Faherty by throwing him into the sea, by which he was drowned. A second count charged him with the murder of the deceased by striking him on the head with a stick; a third by stabbing him with a knife. Mr. Baker, Q.C., in stating the case, observed that the crime was committed during the passage of a turf-boat from Carraroe to Kinsara. There were only the prisoner and the deceased in the boat together, and the evidence to be offered was purely circumstantial. The evening before the murder the prisoner complained of the conduct of the deceased, who, he said, cheated him in the partnership concern of the boat, and expressed his intention to quarrel with him and punish him. When the prisoner arrived at his destination, he stated that the deceased fell overboard; and in about a fortnight after his body was found in the bay, bearing marks of violence, evidently inflicted during his lifetime. There were four cuts on the head, a hole in the throat, and several teeth knocked out. There was blood on the breast and collar of the shirt on the body. After the examination of a number of witnesses the commissioners retired to deliberate, and in half an hour returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Jackson proceeded to pass sentence of death on the prisoner, who

knelt down and said, "I throw my life and soul in your hands, my lord—I trust to your mercy. When he was leaving the boat, he was to me as well as ever." His lordship told the prisoner it was useless to speak in that strain, as there was no doubt of his guilt. Sentence of execution, on the 30th of August, was then passed. The prisoner exhibited perfect composure all through and after the trial. When about to be removed, he observed "I knew my life would be taken when put on my trial, and I did not deserve so much."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A serious accident befel Mr. Fagg, a subscriber at Tattersall's, on his return from Goodwood last Friday week. He was first thrown from his gig and laid for some time on the road with a broken leg, was taken up by one of the extra coaches from the races, and this being immediately afterwards overturned, the same leg was again fractured.

DEPLORABLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—On Sunday morning George Marston, a young man, twenty-seven years of age, a stonemason, residing in Darley-street, Lambeth, died from the effects of hydrophobia. The unfortunate deceased, about six weeks since, was parting two dogs fighting in the street, when he was slightly bitten in one of his fingers, but no notice was taken of it, and the wound healed up. On Friday he complained of head-ache and pains in his fingers. At night he grew worse, complaining of pricking and shooting over his body. A medical man was called in, who immediately pronounced him to be labouring under hydrophobia. Every remedy was used, but without effect.

DEATH FROM ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEART.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, at the Salisbury Arms, Lock's-fields, on the body of Mr. William Reed, aged forty-nine, living in Salisbury-street. The deceased was out on business on the previous Thursday night until past ten, when he was taken suddenly ill with a spasmodic affection, on which a surgeon was called in, who attended to his case up to the period of his death, an hour afterwards. On a *post mortem* examination, it was found that the heart weighed fifteen ounces instead of six, which is the natural weight, and that the pericardium contained a pint and a half of liquid, whilst healthy persons have but a table spoonful in that region. The death was caused by this affection of the heart; and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death," from that cause.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday, General Pasley attended at the Euston-square station of this railway, to investigate the causes of the late accident. After a minute inquiry the following conclusions were arrived at:—The signal man at Chalk Farm Bridge gave the usual signal of danger, but as the fog was dense it was the duty of the policeman to run forward and give notice to the train and stop it, as it was known that the goods train crossing the line was more than half an hour too late, while the mail train came in about fifteen minutes before its time, though not before the average time of arrival. On the whole, General Pasley thought the signal-man was considerably to blame, but the precise nature of his report cannot be anticipated. We regret to state that Mr. Dean, whose leg was so seriously injured that amputation was necessary, has since expired after great suffering. On Wednesday night an inquiry was opened in the board-room of the University College Hospital, before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., on the body of Mr. Charles Dean, aged 68, civil engineer, of Gandy street, Exeter, who died in that institution on Tuesday, from injuries received in the collision which occurred on the above line between the up mail train and luggage trains, on the morning of the 29th ult. Mr. Strother Ancum Smith, a Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, identified the deceased, whom he knew very well, and who, when the accident happened, was on his return from Merioneth, North Wales, whither he had been to survey a mine, of which he (Mr. Smith) was a shareholder. Mr. Wakley said it was not his intention to proceed further with the inquiry then, as the jury had only been empaneled to view the body of the deceased, to give the family an opportunity of taking it away for interment. The inquest would be adjourned till a future day, when it would be resumed at an early hour, as it would be highly important that the exact spot where the accident occurred should be visited and inspected by the jury. The inquest would no doubt last the whole of the day, as he intended to enter fully into the details; for in all matters of that kind such a searching investigation ought to take place as the circumstances of the case demanded.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Pheasant, Gray's-inn-lane, on the body of Ellen Carroll, aged 25, who, without any previous illness, dropped dead while she was in the act of sweeping her room. Verdict, "Natural death."

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN A LANDLORD AND TENANT.—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter held an inquiry at the Bee-hive, Carter-street, Walworth, touching the death of Mr. Charles Ratherbee, aged thirty-three years, a musician, residing at Vine Cottage, Walworth, who, it was alleged, had died in consequence of violence inflicted upon him by a man named Harvey, his tenant, under the following circumstances:—Ann Ratherbee, widow of deceased, deposed that her husband had been possessed of a piece of land at Walworth, which he had let to Harvey, but which he had given him notice to quit at Lady-day last. Harvey did not do so, when, on the 5th of April last, deceased, seeing him on the ground, went to him, and desired him to quit the possession. He, however, still refused, saying, he would not quit until compelled to do so by law, and added, "he would have a fair up and down for it." He then, without any provocation, struck the deceased a violent blow with his elbow on the head, which knocked him down. He subsequently attempted to strike him with a spade, and threatened, if he did not go off the land, "he would knock his (deceased's) life out." Deceased subsequently became very ill, and was unable, in consequence, to follow his profession. Medical assistance was afforded him, and he had become an inmate of Guy's Hospital. He lingered for upwards of three months, and died on the 30th July last. The jury retired for upwards of three hours, and returned with a verdict of "Manslaughter against Joseph Harvey."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Sir George Hayter, who has been suffering from concussion of the brain and wounds in the head and legs, occasioned by the accident on the Dover railroad, on Monday, the 28th ult., is so far recovered that it is hoped he will shortly be enabled to leave his bedroom, although it must be many days before he will be enabled to walk.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE AFRICAN ROSCIUS.—A letter from Llandillo, dated July 28, gives the following account of a most melancholy and fatal accident to Mr. Aldridge, the African Roscius:—"Mr. A. was returning in his carriage from the seat of Col. Powell, where he had been driving about, and when within half a mile of this town one of the horses took fright at the blaze of light from the iron-works with which this county is studded; this occurred on the brink of a precipice, over which the carriage swerved with its inmate, dragging the horses and postilion, who had not time to disengage himself. The footman had a most providential escape; he was in the act of alighting to seize the horses' heads as the carriage was precipitated over the cliff. It is needless to add that Mr. Aldridge, the postilion, and horses were killed upon the spot—the carriage being dashed to atoms. The place where this frightful accident occurred is 120 feet from the summit to the bottom."

FIRE AT HOMERTON.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a fire, attended with a serious destruction of valuable property, broke out in the range of buildings belonging to Messrs. John and Samuel Berger, colour manufacturers, in Water-lane, Homerton. It originated in the centre of the lower floor of a building about eighty-feet long, and three stories high, used as drying houses. The heat, at one period, was so great, that it was feared the flames would have extended to the gas-works, but by judiciously distributing the water they were confined almost exclusively to the premises in which they commenced, but the fire was not entirely extinguished until past six o'clock. By that time the whole of the valuable stock in the building was consumed, and the premises entirely gutted. The total loss, it is believed, will amount to a few thousand pounds, and, unfortunately, the firm was not insured. The fire, it is supposed, originated from the overheating of one of the furnaces.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy event occurred at the Menai Bridge on Tuesday night. Mr. Barrington Brown, eldest son of Colonel Gore Brown, of the Artillery, Woolwich, had been unwell for several days, and had been in the habit of taking small doses of acetate of morphia, a powerful narcotic medicine. It appears, however, that on Tuesday night he took about eight or ten grains of the morphia, which was so rapidly absorbed in the system as to cause his death four hours after. The deceased was not married, and was from 30 to 35 years of age.

SNOW IN JULY.—On Tuesday morning week (says the *Chester Chronicle*), the surface of the country between Bangor and Bethesda, for an extent of three miles at least, was covered with snow to the depth of three inches and upwards.

DEATH FROM EATING MUSHROOMS.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Ipswich, respecting the death of Mr. John Carr, boot and shoe maker, St. Lawrence-street, in that town. The surgeon who attended the deceased said, "The deceased had been sick before I arrived, and I observed some dark substance projecting from the side of his lip, which his wife removed with her finger. I found this substance a large piece of the common edible mushroom—not the poisonous mushroom—and the cause of his illness was at once apparent to me—viz., that of being poisoned by mushrooms. He had vomited pieces of mushrooms several times before. [A large portion was here shown which was taken from deceased's mouth]. Illness occurred five hours after he had eaten the mushrooms. I ordered him to bed, and gave him a strong emetic. I remained some time with him; indeed, from seven o'clock till midnight. After that time he became worse, and at two o'clock he expired. The wife of one of his men had brought four mushrooms to Mr. Carr, as a present—two of them were grilled (not stewed or boiled) for dinner: one of them was a very large one, very black underneath, and in fact only fit for making catsup. The whole of this large one was eaten by deceased, and part of the smaller one also. The son partook of a part of the smaller one. It was a real mushroom; but it should be understood that all fungous matter is really poisonous at some parts of their growth. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from poisoning occasioned by eating mushrooms."

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the officers of the Court, and escorted by a detachment of the 17th regiment of Lancers, arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday) from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, in four of the Royal carriages, shortly after twelve o'clock. The Royal party travelled by a special train to the terminus of the South-Western Railway at Nine Elms.

Her Majesty, at half past two o'clock, held a Privy Council, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of the Household. At the Council, the Royal Speech on proroguing Parliament was finally settled.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands left London to-day for Rotterdam. The King embarked on board the *Cyclops* at Woolwich.

STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURE.—A broker on the Liverpool Stock Exchange failed on Thursday. The liabilities are stated at £8,000.

LAUNCH OF THE "AVENGER" STEAM-FRIGATE.—This steam-frigate was launched at Devonport dockyard on Tuesday afternoon in good style, in the presence of the authorities and a large concourse of all classes of spectators. The interesting ceremony of naming the frigate was performed by Miss Harding, a niece of the gallant Admiral Superintendent Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B. The *Avengeur* after being launched was taken alongside the sheer hulk, the following day she was masted, and on Thursday was taken into dock.

WILL OF THE LATE JOSEPH SOMES, ESQ., M.P.—The will of this extensive shipowner has been proved by the executors, Joseph and Frederic Somes, the nephews, and Thomas Collyer and Edward Saxton, Esqrs. The personal estate sworn under £500,000. He bequeaths a sum of £70,000 to be invested for the benefit of his wife, £30,000, part thereof, to be at her own disposal; it is the testator's particular wish that she should not re-marry within two years. Bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Collyer, £70,000, and to her children at her decease, and to Mr. Thomas Collyer, £10,000. Bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Harriet Docker, £6000, and to her daughter Harriet at her decease; and leaves to his said niece, Harriet Docker, a legacy of £10,000. To his sister, Mrs. Sarah Briant, £15,000, £10,000 at her death to her daughter Harriet, and £5000 to her son William. To his sister, Mrs. Ellen Holloway, £20,000, and at her decease to her children; a legacy to her daughter Ellen. Bequeaths many other legacies to his relatives. Leaves to his wife's mother, Mrs. Saxton, £4000, and £5000 to each of his executors. The residue being undisposed of, the widow and daughter take the same under the statute for distribution of intestates' estates. The will, which is in draft, is in the deceased's handwriting, signed by him, and dated 22nd January, 1844, but was not executed until the day of his death, 25th of June last. It was intended as instructions, and sent to his solicitor as groundwork for his will, from which a draft was prepared and shown to deceased, but owing to his sudden illness there was not time to have it fairly copied. The testator, on the day on which he died, the 25th, made a cross below his signature thereto, and acknowledged the said will or instructions to be his last will, in the presence of his physician, H. J. Little, M.D., and Norman McLeod.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords met on Thursday, on the petition of Mr. Bruce, alleging fraudulent signatures to the parliamentary contract. Their lordships first went into the cases of Samuel Gurnsey and Charles Gurnsey, who had subscribed the contract, the one for £25,000, and the other for £12,500, these parties being the sons of a poor woman in the City. A variety of other cases were examined. Mr. Charles Brown's name having been called, that gentleman, on going before the Committee, was informed by the agents of the petitioner, that the case against him was abandoned, that no charge could be made against his integrity, and that they (the agents) were extremely sorry that a mistake had led to his name appearing in the petition. The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons for the same object as that in the House of Lords, assembled on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to examine a number of individuals. Mr. William Shackell, described in the petition as "Shackell, William, gentleman, Maidenhead, Berks, £5000," admitted that he was an inmate of the Charterhouse; that the application made by him for shares was made as from Maidenhead, Berks, where his brother resided. He had now no interest in the railway. In the case of Mr. G. C. Hitchcock, merchant, Broad-street, £50,000, the Committee held that the application having been made from Mr. Hitchcock's place of business, and in his capacity as a trustee, did not affect either the validity of his application, nor his character as an honourable man. This gentleman was complimented on the manner in which he had come forward. The Committee having heard some further cases, adjourned at a quarter to eight till nine o'clock. The Committee resumed its proceedings at nine o'clock, and examined into a variety of cases, among which was that of "Dance Townsend Charles, Esq., East-street, Red Lion-square" (12,500), which the Committee declared to be neither fictitious nor false. In the case of "John Haines, Gentleman, Treasury Chambers" (£1000), two members of the Committee expressed their regret that this gentleman should have been so annoyed as to have been brought before the Committee, he being a highly respectable man, and personally known to them. The Committee sat 13 hours, a circumstance unprecedented in any Select Committee.

PERJURY SYSTEM IN IRELAND.—Last week a man named Meagher was tried and convicted for murder, on the evidence of a man named Cooney, and two women—mother and daughter. The case appeared perfectly clear, and the jury returned their verdict, after a brief deliberation. Two days after this trial another man named Meagher, a wood-ranger, was tried, but, owing to the absence of Cooney, and a discrepancy in the evidence of the women, Meagher was acquitted. The absence of Cooney was occasioned by his attempting to commit suicide, by inflicting a wound across his throat with a razor, which nearly severed the windpipe. A surgeon was instantly in attendance, and having sewn up the wound, left him in the charge of his brother, Dr. Edward Kittson. Cooney was examined as a Crown witness on the trial of the Mahers and Shanahan, for the murder of Cleary. (The case is mentioned under the head "Ireland.") It is said that on Saturday, shortly after the commission of this rash act, Cooney made a declaration, in the presence of two witnesses, and the Rev. Mr. Bowles, R.C.C., to the effect that what he swore on the trial against the Mahers and Shanahan, was all false. This declaration was signed by the two witnesses, but not by the Roman Catholic Curate, nor was it either signed or marked by the man himself. On the next day (Sunday), on being questioned about having seen the priest the day before, he said he had no recollection of such a circumstance, nor of making any declaration whatsoever; and further stated, that what he had sworn on the trial against the prisoners was substantially and perfectly true. Cooney, the entire of Saturday, after the attempt upon his own life, was in a very exhausted state, from the great loss of blood, but rallied upon Sunday, and there are strong hopes entertained now of his recovery.

THE WOMAN CHARGED WITH BURNING HER DAUGHTER UPON THE FIRE.—At the Carlisle assizes, on Wednesday, *Jane Crosby*, against whom a bill for murder was found at the last assizes, was tried before Mr. Baron Rolfe, and acquitted. It will be remembered that the charge against the prisoner was that of burning her own daughter (a child of six years of age) to death upon a fire. We gave the particulars of the case at the time. The principal witness for the prosecution was another daughter of the prisoner, a child of eleven. At the last assizes Mr. Justice Colman thought this child not then fit to be a witness, from the ignorance she discovered touching the nature of an oath; and the case was accordingly postponed, in order that she might receive instruction.—The prisoner, after a feeling admonition from the learned judge as to her future conduct to her child Mary, was released from confinement, and privately led out of the gaol.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers dwell upon the late calamitous fire at Toulon, which they treat as a national disaster. As to the amount of loss, so far as it may be estimated in a pecuniary sense, we find it set down as high as 80,000,000f., others guess at 65,000,000f., while there are those who reduce it to 15,000,000f., but no one accepts the *Moniteur's* estimate of 3,000,000f. The *Siecle* thinks it ought to have the effect of causing convict labour to be dispensed with.

The celebrated composer Spohr is at present at Vienna, where he has been received with much distinction by his professional brethren.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday morning last, the Rev. R. Moore, incumbent of Lund, Lancashire, was fired at as he was walking up Fishergate, Preston. The person accused is Richard Bennet, the son of a shoemaker, at Kirkham, and he was instantly apprehended and taken before the magistrates. The following was the principal evidence given:—The Rev. Mr. Moore said—As I was walking up Fishergate this (Saturday) morning a little before eleven o'clock, from Messrs. Pilkington and Walker's office, to the Town-hall, I heard the report of fire-arms when about half way up Fishergate. The gun or pistol, whichever it was, was discharged close to me, and the smoke came about my head. Immediately afterwards I was struck with a hard substance upon my right breast. Looking round to see who had thrown it, I saw that man (pointing to the prisoner), Richard Bennet. He looked conscious of having done something wrong, and, knowing his character pretty well, I went up to him and seized him, when several persons came about us. I called for the police. Two men came up, and one man brought a pistol and said, "Here's the pistol." He said "He (the prisoner) shot it; I saw him shoot it, and then throw the pistol at you." A policeman came up, and I told him to take him to the Town-hall, where I was going, and the magistrates would investigate the matter. The prisoner was committed to Lancaster Castle to take his trial at the assizes. He heard the decision of the Court with the utmost indifference; during the whole of the proceedings he appeared to take little interest in them. The prisoner is the same person who was charged with having, at four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th of April, 1836, blown up with gunpowder the house of Mr. Thomas Parkinson of Kirkham. He is about thirty-four years of age. Mr. Parkinson's house was blown up the day following the marriage of one of his daughters, with whom Bennet was in love, but to whom he had not declared his passion.

TAGLIONI'S FAREWELL.

We present to our readers, in the accompanying sketch, a parting memorial of one of the first and greatest dancers who ever graced the stage, and one to whose example we owe that poetical and elevated style of dancing which characterises, more or less, those whom she has left behind as worthy to occupy her place. Saturday night gave the last occasion for the public to display, not only their admiration and regrets, but their gratitude; and we need not say such a call was responded to. While she went through the principal of those dances in which she acquired a fame not easily to be forgotten, and in which she displayed all that grace and dignity of motion peculiar to herself, and which will long remain in the memory and imagination of those who were present, the applause, as may be anticipated, was long and loud; bouquets in profusion fell at the feet of the charming *danseuse*, and she acknowledged them with a gratitude that she must have really felt towards the British public, who were amongst the first to appreciate her talent and are the last to bid her adieu. Taglioni has other claims to public esteem; the absence of envy she displayed in the success of her younger rivals in the "*pas de quatre*" of glorious memory, and in her parting gift to Carlotta Grisi of a ribbon embroidered in gold, with the words—"à Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni," have still further raised her in public favour, and we may venture to assert that no real lover of art who witnessed her farewell on Saturday night but experienced a feeling of real regret.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

The operas performed within the past week have—with the same casts, with a few exceptions, as they now possess—long since received the stamp of public favour, deserved by merit of the highest order. "*Anna Bolena*," "*Otello*," and "*La Gazza Ladra*," are, especially the two last, gigantic productions of genius: they belong to that class of operas, which, performed as they are, have raised the Italian lyrical stage to its present paramount importance and dignity above those of other nations. "*Anna Bolena*," the least remarkable in point of musical merit, is now, perhaps, the most perfect, as regards the manner in which it is performed: Grisi, not so well adapted to produce dramatic illusion in the parts of the gentle *Desdemona*, or the young and artless *Ninetta*, as in days gone by, is more than equal to herself, in every respect, in that of *Anna Bolena*, which less imperiously demands youthfulness of appearance and manner, in addition to that of voice. Moriani's style of singing and acting is in admirable keeping with the romantic character of *Percy*. Lablache, in each of the operas we have mentioned, is perfect. As *Harry the Eighth*, he kindles our indignation and dislike—as *Elmiro*, he enlists our sympathies, and commands respect; while, as the *Podesta*, he calls into action all our risible faculties—such is his wondrous versatility. In his hands the part of *Desdemona's* father, formerly a subordinate one—swells into paramount importance; he is the staff and support of the opera; all the other scenes, effective as they may be, become insignificant in comparison to that of his awful malediction of his daughter. No description can convey an idea of the sublimity of this tremendous burst of passion: and the shudder with which it is apparently heard by all the actors in the scene, is really responded to by every spectator. It is one of the most magnificent pieces of acting that can be witnessed on any stage, and the music is worthy of the performance of this great artist. The deep silence which follows the thundering denunciation pronounced by a father's lips, is broken by smothered, tremulous, and gentle accents, which admirably depict the re-action that takes place after every feeling has been strained to the uttermost. At this moment the trembling movement and exhausted look of the unhappy father, his instinctive attempt to lift his senseless daughter from the ground, followed by a bitter but subdued return of that anger, which a moment before had called forth such startling and awful demonstrations, are true and touching in the extreme. This scene, in our opinion, is in every respect the *chef d'œuvre* of the work. The finale of the Opera, though exquisitely performed by Grisi, is yet painful to the feelings, and certainly passes the limits of that rule equally applicable to every imitative art—that reality of imitation should only be kept up so far as it does not harrow up or distress the feelings of the spectator. Throughout the whole of this opera, indeed, it requires all the beauty and real sentiment of the music to cover the unnaturalness of situation, and the outrages offered to Shakspeare. Rossini, a master spirit like himself, was equal to rendering the deep meaning of our immortal bard, but the *librettist*, alas! was not equally inspired. We have on a previous occasion, commented upon Mario's performance in this opera, and can now only afford space to compliment Corelli on his feeling and painstaking delivery of the music allotted to him here.

Fornasari took his Benefit on Thursday. His impersonation of *Fernando*, in the "*Gazza Ladra*," the opera selected for the occasion, is one of the best



TAGLIONI'S FAREWELL.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.

efforts of his genius. We have much to admire, and little to find fault, in this eminent artist. Against the advantages of a powerful and flexible organ, a thorough knowledge of music, much real taste, and great dramatic power, can only be added the habit of employing too frequently the *tremolo*, a mistake now very common amongst Italian artists. One great recommendation of Fornasari is the energy and spirit with which he enters into whatever part he undertakes. He is a thorough actor, and his fine effective figure is not one of his least qualifications for such a profession.

We have only time to make one more remark, regarding the past week's performances. It is the singular improvement of Lucile Grahn which excites our astonishment. It is rare, indeed, to see an artist making such rapid and visible strides towards pre-eminence as this dancer, and that this is the opinion of the public, the nightly increasing applause bestowed on her efforts, demonstrates.

Cerito was seen on Thursday in her full glory as "*Alma*." This ballet is hardly inferior to "*Esmeralda*" in point of brilliancy of effect.

HAYMARKET.

We hope that a series of three failures, attendant upon the production of as many dramatised versions of "*Mrs. Caudle's Lectures*," will discourage any other playwright from venturing on a fresh adaptation of these papers, which, in their literary aspect, are so deservedly popular. Never was a greater mistake made than in imagining they would prove attractive on the stage. Every atom of their spirit, every trace of their humour, is entirely lost in their theatrical representation; and we have only to repeat the unfavourable opinions we expressed of the versions at the Princess' and Lyceum Theatres in noticing the one brought out at the Haymarket on Saturday evening. We regret being compelled to do this, for we had some hopes it would prove the best, Mrs. W. Clifford and Mr. Buckstone coming nearer to our notions of the most effective representatives of Mr. and Mrs. *Caudle* than any other artists on the stage. We have always conceived the assumption of female characters by men to be a great mistake. Keeley's *Mrs. Gamp* was certainly the most admirably acted part we ever saw of its class, but even this was not the *Mrs. Gamp* of Dickens: to our thinking, Mrs. C. Jones was the only performer who could have realised the character. But this by the way.

The version of "*Mrs. Caudle's Lectures*" at this house is from the pen of Mr. Sterling Coyne, but even this gentleman's tact and experience in such matters could not make anything of a subject so essentially undramatic. Nor could the acting of Buckstone and Mrs. W. Clifford retrieve it from partial condemnation; for we must, in candour, state that the conclusion was visited with the same oblations that attended the preceding versions at the other theatres. We do not think that the interlude will enjoy a very long existence.

Leopold de Meyer continues to astonish the audiences with his marvellous performances on the piano, and furnishes a delightful *entr'acte*. He will be succeeded on Monday by Mr. John Parry.

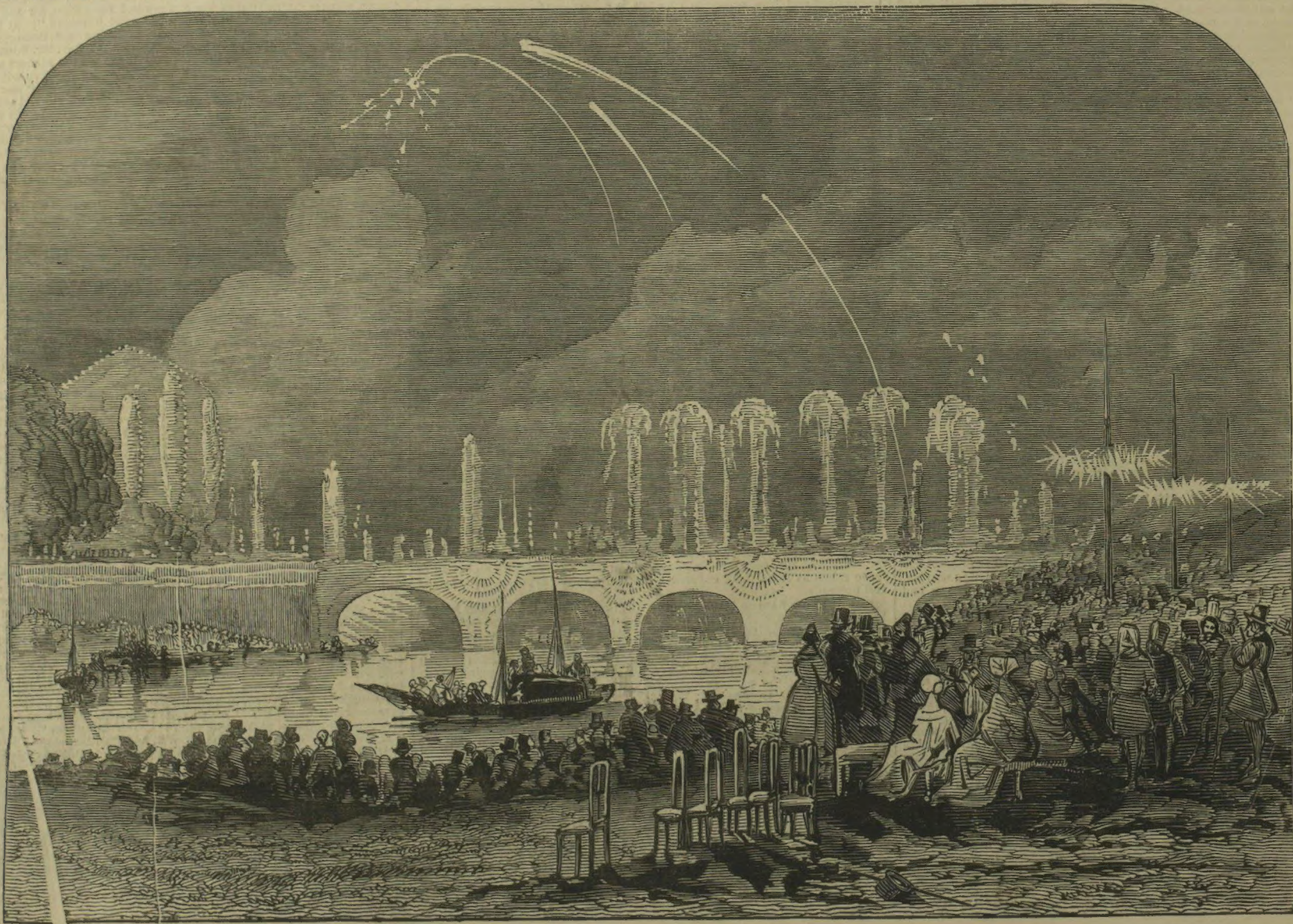
SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

These gardens were opened at the early part of the week with a variety of old English amusements—such as Morris dancing, jumping in sacks, archery, jingling, matches, &c. &c.—which were attended by an immense concourse of visitors sufficient, indeed, with the similar attendance at Vauxhall, to have drained all the theatres for the evening. There was a very excellent concert of instrumental music, and in the evening the view of Edinburgh was illuminated, and the fireworks went off with their usual effect. Not the least commendable arrangement in the management of these gardens is, that the prices of the refreshments are exceedingly moderate, and the amusements are always brought to a conclusion at a very early hour.

THE JULY FETES, AT PARIS.

The third of "the Three Glorious Days" was celebrated with more than usual pomp on the 30th ult., the fifteenth anniversary of the Revolution of July. A Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states that "for the river was reserved the grand display for a people smitten just now with marine tastes. Swimmers, wearing drawers, their heads disguised in plumes, so as to look like angry swans, dived about each other. Others fought in tubs, and great was the laughter at the ducked, and merry the reward of the conqueror. Battles were fought between dandy crews, calling themselves 'Paris Marines,' and as some suffered, why all were joyous. But at night the scene was beautiful. The steamers and bathing-houses on the river, were converted into fairy castles, built of variegated lamps. On the Hotel d'Orsay side of the water, was erected a wall of the same. The bridge of the Chamber of Deputies looked like a bridge erected at the Grand Opera for Taglioni, with vases of such fruit on the battlements as may be made out of balls of orange papers, with lights inside; beyond that was raised a Moorish palace—not of bricks, but of lamps. On the lake of light, into which the Seine was changed, boats floated, bearing bands of music, and ladies. Fancy this scene, animated by magnificent fireworks, helped out by cannon, which did not cease a moment to peal, and you have it all, as well as pen, ink, and paper, can give it to you. The King, Queen, and Royal Family appeared for a short time on the balcony looking into the garden of the Tuileries, and were hailed with 'La Parisienne' from a numerous orchestra concert, and what was better, some hearty cheers from those honest throats of the middle class, by whom the good King is received as he deserves to be."

Our artist at Paris has sketched the fairy-like scene, just at the moment when the fireworks appeared above the bridge as a vast forest of palm-trees. It was, indeed, he adds, a most magnificent *feu d'artifice*.



FIREWORKS AT PARIS.—SKETCHED BY HARRISON.

PORTRAIT IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

ATTRIBUTED TO HANS HOLBEIN.

The attendants in the National Gallery are pestered with inquiries about the so-called Holbein portrait. Peers and Members of Parliament—critics and connoisseurs—painters and engravers—down to the merely curious—ascend the steps of the National Gallery for the sole purpose of surveying with their own eyes this much-talked-about Picture. Gentlemen—yes, and ladies, too—at times hurry through the rooms in search of it—stand before it for a minute—give a shrug of surprise—mutter a few sounds of doubt—and ask for their sticks or umbrellas of the porters in the hall. They have seen the Picture: and these things, we are told, are done much better abroad.

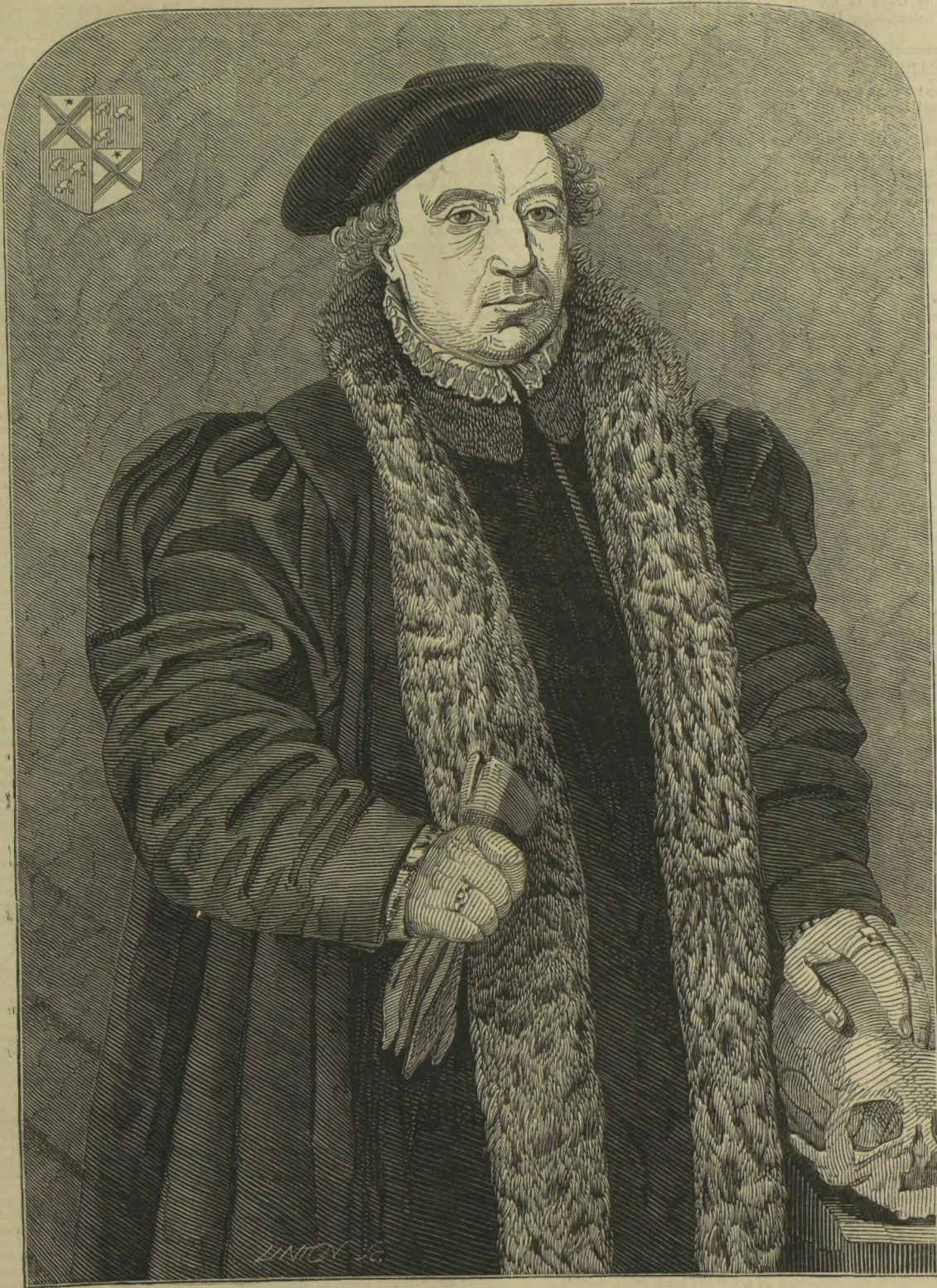
The history of the Picture within the last three months is shortly this:—The National Gallery was without an Holbein, and the Trustees of the Gallery were willing to supply the deficiency. They have an offer of one—a three-quarter one—from Mr. Rochard, the artist, for the sum of 630 guineas. The Picture is seen and admired; and a report is made to the Treasury, by the Trustees, that it is a picture well worth the money. The First Lord of the Treasury (Sir Robert Peel) is also a Trustee of the National Gallery—so the picture was bought at Mr. Rochard's own price, and hung for public inspection in the National Gallery.

Well, the money paid, and the Picture the property of the nation, a feeling creeps over the Trustees that the Picture is not a genuine Holbein. It is, therefore, hung considerably out of the way, and little or nothing is said about it. But critics and connoisseurs detect it notwithstanding, and the country is congratulated on possessing a picture very like a Holbein, in the dark. "Very Holbeinesque," says a critic, "is the said production; one of those portraits which move the spectator to think that all the men of Holbein's age were of Holbein's making, and made pretty much after his own image." Still it is not a Holbein, but only Holbeinesque.

Within a week or so the Picture is withdrawn. The attendants know nothing more than the fact of its removal. The whole proceeding was suspicious; and it was soon known to all who take an interest in Art, that the six hundred guinea Holbein had been withdrawn; some, indeed, going so far as to say that it was not a Holbein, but a picture that would have realised, under Christie's hammer, forty or fifty guineas at the most. The picture-dealers triumphed at the mistake; and spoke of Mr. Segnier, Mr. Eastlake's predecessor in office, in terms of high encomium. "This," we have heard them say, "is Mr. Eastlake's purchase; Mr. Segnier would have seen through the imposition in a moment. This comes of having an artist-keeper; when a picture-dealer-keeper was at the head of the Gallery, a mistake like this was never heard of."

As is the case with all suspicious stories, the story of the Holbein Picture gained by telling, and wonderment was at its height when the so-called imposition was brought before Parliament. Sir Robert Peel expressed his sorrow, and assured the house that it was the intention of the Trustees to fortify their judgments in future by the judgments of artists and picture-dealers. He could say no more. Nothing further was said in the house, and the Picture was again introduced into the National Gallery, and hung where it could be seen and criticised.

The general feeling is that it is a picture of Holbein's age, but not a



"THE NEW HOLBEIN," AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Holbein; and this, after a long and attentive examination is our opinion as well. It wants the peculiar excellences of Holbein's pencil. It is too hard in its outline for Hans' hand. But then we are told we have the name upon it, "H. Holbein," and the date, "1549." But these will go for nothing; there are surer marks to recognise a Holbein by, than the attestation of a painted signature. With some people, everything that is very hard and very old-looking is a genuine Holbein. But this belief is wearing out; the Holbeins at Hampton Court and Windsor will attest to the contrary: look at his "Sir Henry Guildford," at Hampton, his "Duke of Norfolk," at Windsor. Hans was indeed a fine fellow.

The name of the individual painted is still more unknown than the name

of the painter. But this is matter of little moment. The so-called head of "Gevartius," by Vandyke, is—God knows who. Yet the picture is the finest painted head in the world.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

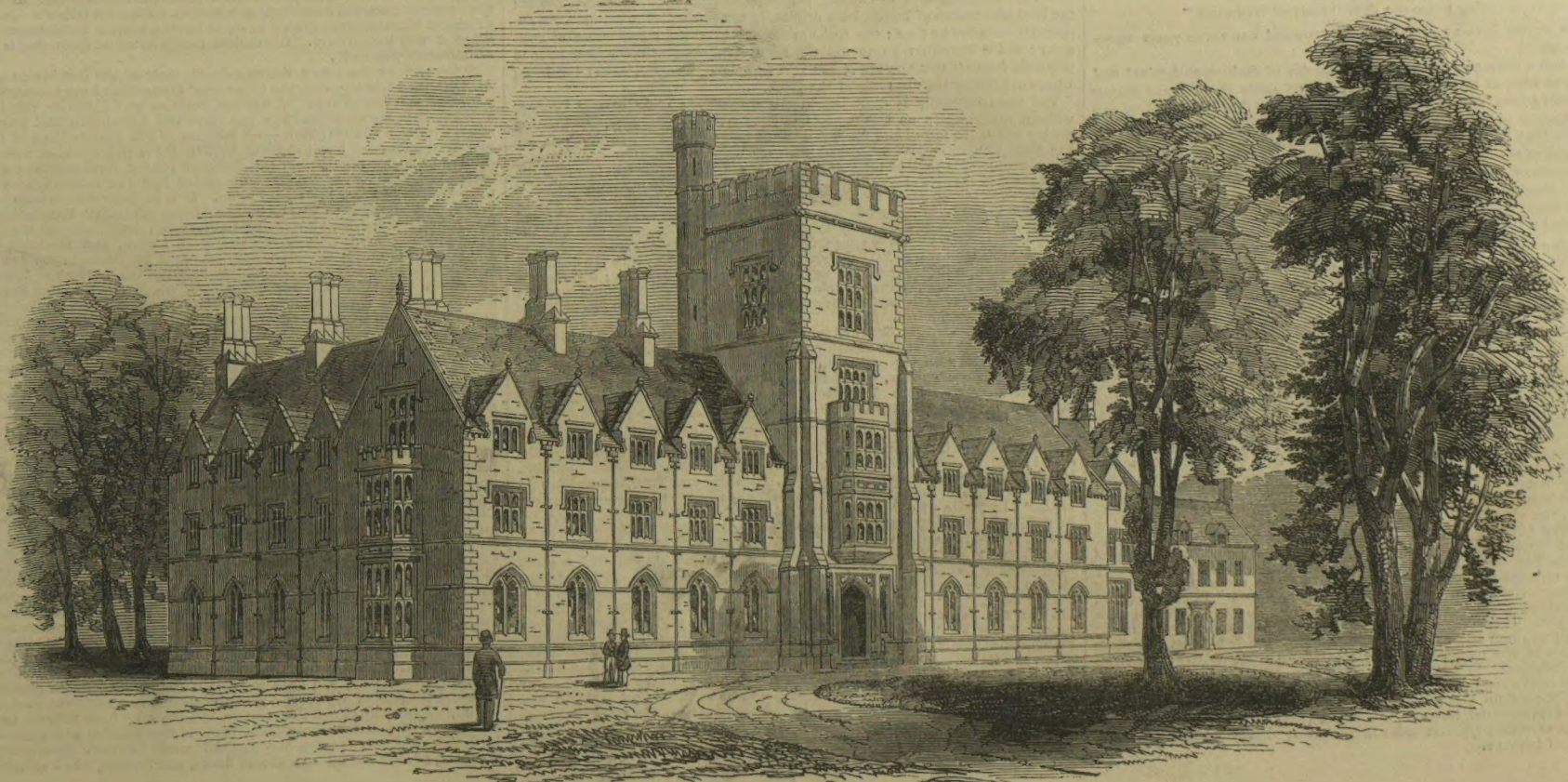
The progress of Practical and Scientific Agricultural Education in this country has already led to the formation of a College for this important object. The Institution was incorporated by charter in March last; and the Council have actively commenced their labours in Gloucestershire, at Cirencester, a station on the Great Western Railway. They have raised a capital by shares and donations, and have obtained a Farm, on lease, from Earl Bathurst: it is situate about a mile from Cirencester, and contains 410 acres, of a varied character and soil, to combine the breeding and feeding of Stock, with a Dairy; whilst a portion of the land will be set apart for experiments with manures, and varieties of seeds.

The main feature of the Establishment will, however, be the College, at which pupils and out-students will be received and educated; their time being divided between in-door instruction and out-door occupation. For the former purpose, a building is in course of erection from the designs of Messrs. Dakes and Hamilton, architects, of Gloucester and Cheltenham; their design having been selected from a large number of competing architects. The situation is well chosen, it being on Lord Bathurst's grounds, known as Port Farm, near the railway station, at the junction of the Stroud and Tetbury roads. Thus, the edifice will present a perspective of two bold fronts; the principal front, 190 feet long, will have a southern aspect, commanding an extensive view over North Wiltshire. The ground slopes in every direction, and a more healthy or beautiful site could scarcely be pointed out; in one direction having the view above described—on the other, the park and woods of Earl Bathurst. The farm itself will be attached to the main building: it will be altered to meet the domestic requirements of the Institution, and decorated sufficiently to be in character with the new structure, which, with this addition, will form an entire frontage of nearly 250 feet.

The design is in the Tudor style, of three stories high; the upper story being lit by picturesque, old-fashioned dormer windows, of the style so prevalent among the collegiate buildings of Oxford. The centre is occupied by a bold tower, 80 feet high; with a turreted newel of 100 feet, intended as an observatory, for meteorological and other scientific purposes. The materials are limestone from the quarries adjacent; the quoins, window-dressings, &c., being of freestone; and half the elevation is already completed.

The Building will include a large Dining Hall, Class-rooms, Laboratory, Museum, besides ranges of Sleeping Apartments on two floors. The Head Master and Pupils will reside in the College.

The Schools will be under the management of the different Professors, who will be constantly on the spot; the instruction will be conveyed not merely by lecture, but also by individual study and practical working. Mr. Way has been chosen as the Chemical and Geological Professor. Professors will be engaged to instruct in Botany, Natural History, Mathematics, and Physics, Drawing, Mechanics, Geometry, Dynamics, Levelling, Mapping, Surveying, Building, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, &c., more particularly as they have a reference to Agriculture. The structure and treatment of the Diseases of Cattle



ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

will be taught, and a simple but accurate system of Farm Accounts will form part of the instruction.

In the List of Governors of the Institution are the following distinguished names:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; the Marquis of Lansdowne; Earls Spencer, Fitzhardinge, Ducie, Bathurst, Radnor, and Southampton, &c.

A LAUGHING LEADER.

Hurrah for the breaking up for the holidays! hurrah for the indications of coming rustication, the big hills!—the broad heaths!—bang!—bag, and battue!—glory, gunnery, and grouse!

To day—ay! even to day—does the heart of Parliament leap to the joy of its prorogation; and how ominously, and with what sprightly hints of approaching pleasure, has its huge train progressed through its last few stages towards its terminus of labour. How complacently did the Ministers of Monday receive the "seasonal lashing" at the hands of Lord John Russell, wearing it on their sleeve like a falconer, or as a new made corporal, proud of his stripes. What need they care for a little cross firing, who themselves were so soon going to the moors? Again: a second sign of sessional dissolution—how bravely did the Ministers of Wednesday repair to their white-bait dinner—

All in the *Waterman*,
Hired by Quartermaster,

as the papers say, "expressly for the occasion." Their water excursion provided by their landlord—odd enough!

Fancy the Feast of the Sages of Downing street, and the conversational piquancy of their mutual congratulations.

PEEL.

'Tis pleasant, this fresh air; all business flies;
It seems the blacks from off one's brains to scatter;
No horrid Parliament here films the eyes—
These white-bait have been fried in too much batter!

GRAHAM.

No horrid Duncombe's here!—no Wakleys glum,
Of Post Office or Poor Law here to stutter;
Not near this board Mazzini's ghost can come—
How very nice is this brown bread and butter!

STANLEY.

Somehow I find the House of Lords a bore,
New Zealand stung me from the other den;
Those wasps of Whigs annoy me more and more—
I'll thank you for that lemon and Cayenne!

LYNDHURST.

This window's nicer than the Woolsock, Peel!
My Chancery's nothing like this pleasant room—
(Champagne!—with all my heart!)—and by the bye,
Aint it a luxury to be rid of Brougham?

And so on with pleasant, lively, in-artificial Cabinet banter—free, airy, unoppressive, and full of cordiality and grace. These unsophisticated feeds at the end of a Session cannot be the worst of the attractions of power. Their delicious abandon must act upon the worn out frame of a Minister like black reviver upon an old coat. Greenwich turns out a Ministry quite fresh!

But to recur. Our dear little Queen is even now making another of her Royal orations—bidding her legislators a complimentary farewell previous to taking her departure for Germany.

My Lords and Gentlemen—To day
I, with Prince Albert, take my way,
To pay his friends a visit gay;
And it's just possible I may
Among them all prolong my stay,
My Lords, until I come away.

This, neither Peers nor M.P.s could fail to understand. Or what do you say to—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I find
Myself about to close the Session;
When, having so relieved my mind,
I leave you to your moor-possession.
I deem good shooting all the thing—
Of birds in Autumn—buds in Spring;
With this one preference not forgot—
That birds are nicest when they're shot.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I see,
Through you, my people's freedom rise;
I also see, with grateful glee,
You grant with freedom my supplies.
'Tis true, I fain would see relax,
For them, the blighting Income tax;
But I, who watch unmoved its sin come,
Don't mind the tax, while I've the Income!

Thus sportively may her Majesty, for all we know, be disporting the grace and the gratitude of prorogation; but if it shall be found that more gravity has entered into her discourse with her Parliament, it shall be given, with due weight of metal, in another place.

Meanwhile, we are not going to allow her, even under frigate escort, and with the protection of amiable Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to be scudding into the Channel after foreign lands without celebrating her departure in a

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC STAVE.

Here's a health to Queen V.,
As she skims the wild sea,
Without fear, without foes;
Soft breezes caress her.
Here's health and God bless her
Wherever she goes!

Here's health to Prince A
As he cleaves through the spray,
With his beautiful bride;
Long, long twine his glory,
With Old England's story,
Whose wed to her pride.

Adolphus, you're ready!
So, keep the yacht steady,
Look sharp to the waves and the wind, sir;
And nine cheers for you,
When your jackets of blue
Bring home our dear "Lady of Windsor."

Happiness crown her—as joyfully as we crowned her seven years ago—while she is away.

We have had a little enlivenment in the circles of fashion at festival and review. The King of the Netherlands has been quite flashing and flaring up as a star of gaiety, and having been gazetted as a Field Marshal in our army—he fought gallantly with us at Waterloo—has been reviewing the troops in the Park of Hyde. Mock charges, broken squares, bristling bayonets, roudades of musketry, and thunder boomings of cannon, delighted the holiday crowds of Monday, who gave the King, and his old commander, Wellington, almost as warm a reception as they gave the troops of Napoleon thirty years back.

What is that?

Hollo, boys—hollo, boys—hurrah! By Jove, Parliament is let loose! We must jump up and see the boys bursting out of school. If you want us afterwards, you will find us escorting her Majesty to Woolwich, where she is going to embark.

MUMMY FOUND AT POSSESSION ISLAND.—A natural mummy has been discovered at Possession Island, in Saldanha Bay, near to Ichaboe, on the southern coast of Africa, and has been brought to this country in the ship *Toronto*, Captain Douglas, of Hull. The mummy is that of a negro, apparently about twenty-five years of age; length, five feet ten inches. The body, which was found in a coffin, is entirely perfect, and, unlike the Egyptian mummies, the skin has not suffered the least incision; the teeth are a perfect set, and every one in its respective socket, and as firmly imbedded in their proper position as when in life; the hair on the head is also quite perfect. The subject had received the rites of sepulture, the jaws being bound up, and the great toes tied together; the hands are crossed upon the body, just below the breast, and, what is very extraordinary, the shirt is in perfect preservation, without adhering to the mummy. The present specimen is in a far more perfect state than the shrivelled and dried Egyptian mummies. The wood of the coffin, which is of common pine, has been perfectly "Kyanised," to use a perhaps not very proper, but modern term. Every fibre is perfect and indurated; but while the wood has increased in weight fourfold, the mummy has decreased in equal proportion. The cloth retains its pliability, and is probably of the original weight. The coffin was found imbedded in guano, about four feet from the surface; and an inscription, which unfortunately has not come into the possession of the owners, is stated by Captain Douglas to have shown the date of interment to have been nearly one hundred years ago. The process of preservation appears to have been that the solar rays have evolved the gases of the guano, and particularly its ammonia, which in the form of a vapour have penetrated through the wood, upon the interior of which a quantity has crystallised, and remains in that state. Possession Island is forty miles south of Ichaboe.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

It has been our task to speak so often and so well of this management, that we were the more astonished at what may almost be termed an insult, offered to the audience in the shape of an interlude, brought out on Monday evening, and called "Dramatic Cookery; or How to Dish up a Farce." Being supported entirely by Messrs. Selby and Wright, it afforded the last-named gentleman an opportunity of indulging in all those vagaries, for which his acting is so remarkable; but which, in the present instance, however humorously conceived, appeared rather to excite the indignation of the house, than its laughter: and, indeed, the concluding portion, which, to say the least of it, was actually offensive, provoked a volley of hisses, putting the fate of the interlude beyond all doubt. Any one with ladies must have been anxious to quit the theatre as speedily as possible. A piece is not often damned at the Adelphi—the theatre is, generally speaking, conducted with intelligence; its actors are all, more or less, favourites with the public; and its audiences are formed of a very peculiar class of people, always more inclined to be contented, than to quarrel with what is put before them. If a piece, therefore, is visited with the disapprobation which accompanied the representation of "Dramatic Cookery," on Monday, it follows that it must be very bad indeed. The name of the author did not transpire; and he has every reason to be satisfied with the preservation of the secret. Bayle Bernard's interesting drama of "Marie Duclange" commenced the performances—the heroine is, in our opinion, the best of Madame Celeste's characters. The unfortunate interlude was followed by the "Powdered Ball;" and the burlesque, "Norma," concluded the programme. The house was very full.

SURREY.

Albeit last week was announced as the last of the opera season, a succession of benefits has given the inhabitants of the transpontine districts an opportunity of listening to the singers for a few nights more. We regret to hear that the career of the management, for some time, has been anything but prosperous, although the generality of notices respecting the various productions have been most favourable. These have been, of course, meant in all kindness; but we believe, that whilst a theatrical critic does his duty, both to the public and the journal on which he is engaged, in speaking candidly, at all times, when really unattractive entertainments are produced at any of the theatres, he also does a service to the managements, in pointing, disinterestedly, to the causes producing the lack of patronage, which, as publicity is thus given to them, may become of more importance in the eyes of the lessees, and be the speedier remedied. Several circumstances have combined to injure the prospects of the Surrey opera season. The adjoining pieces of *al fresco* amusement, the fine weather, the river steam-boats, cheap day tickets on the railways, all drew away portions of the audiences; whilst the operatic company was not in itself—the truth must be told—of sufficient excellence to attract good houses. It was, in every respect, a second-rate one, and the *habitués* of the theatre had been used to better things. There was a niggardly appearance, too, in the way in which the operas were produced, different from former seasons. The choruses were scanty, and consequently ineffective; and the general appliances betokened a want of energy and perception. Before this time, however, the business had been anything but lucrative, and to this we wish more particularly to allude. The Surrey Theatre is one of the best constructed in London; its arrangement, both before and behind the curtain, is admirable: and its appliances and resources, mechanically speaking, are first-rate. The members of the *troupe* compose certainly our best melodramatic company; and every one of its departments is directed by more than an average amount of intelligence. But the fault, we believe, lies principally in the comparative inferiority of the pieces produced, and the want of sufficient attention to general detail, in bringing them out. The old school of rampant melodrama, if we may be allowed the term, has had its day; the public mind has become wonderfully alive to absurdity and improbable situations; and the sufferings of virtuous servants are already considered capital subjects for burlesque. The flood of cheap literature has had the effect of teaching people to look for things of a higher class; and whilst their own perception has gone on from week to week improving, the entertainments of the minor theatres have made no more advance than has the conventional manner of bringing them out. Suffering innocence and thriving villany are stale in the market; and old effects and situations are immediately recognised: so are old costumes and scenery—much sooner than is generally believed by the managements. Money must be liberally expended to draw money; but the most splendid *mise en scene* will effect but little, except it be based on a good piece, to get which, liberal remuneration must be offered to the authors. We believe that, at present, the average terms for a three-act drama, at the minor theatres, are never more than ten shillings per night; and it is almost needless to observe, that for this sum, no author of recognised talent, in any acknowledged position, will choose to exert himself. And as regards the manner of putting a piece on the stage, the public eye has been educated to look for propriety of costume, and the general effect of an *ensemble*: the old russet boot and "robber's tunic" attire, with other conventional habiliments, have become too worn-out even for Richardson's; and the effect of an entire scene will be spoiled, however artistically painted, by an inappropriate top-piece or border, and a dirty wing. To the perfection of arrangement on the French stage—a dozen different talents combining to form one perfect whole—may be, in a great measure, attributed the long run of many of their pieces. There is nothing against a drama proving equally attractive at the Surrey, or any other theatre of its class, if produced with the same care and judicious expenditure, both of time and money; and these suggestions we trust, before long, to see carried into effect. It is announced in the bills that Mr. Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris will appear there on Monday. We must not forget that it is to the management of this lady we are indebted for the artistic manner of producing a piece, in which something more than the mere acting was looked for; when the suggestions of Messrs. Planché, Grievé, and Bradwell, at the head of their various departments of costume and dramatic construction, scenery, and brilliant mechanism, were carried out to their fullest extent, and a perfection was realised which we have never since seen equalled.

LYCEUM.

An alteration has been made in the interior arrangements of this theatre, which appears conducive to the comfort of its patrons. A row of stalls, similar to those at the Haymarket, has been placed between the orchestra and the pit; and the seats in the balcony have also been rendered more commodious. Connoisseurs in stage matters complain of a want of light in the upper part of the scenery, by which deficiency much good effect is lost, and unseemly shadows cast on the scenes.

THE COLOSSEUM.

It gratifies us exceedingly to find that the attendance at this unequalled exhibition is on the increase every time we visit it, and the company is always of a most superior character. It is impossible to go over it without being struck with the wonderful assimilation to Nature which characterises every division of it in which the representation of existing objects is attempted. The ruins have not the least appearance of having been artificially constructed. The columns are apparently corroded by time; the fresco paintings bear the same traces of antiquity; and it literally requires not the slightest stretch of the imagination to persuade yourself that you are in the real Temple of Theseus, instead of being within a sixpenny omnibus ride of the Bank.

The same ingenuity is displayed in the magnificent night view of London, without seeing which no idea can be formed of its singular beauty. The clouds fitting across the moon, and the quivering of its reflected light on the river, are the most illusive optical deceptions we ever witnessed. But, to our thinking, the most imposing part of the exhibition is the Stalactite Cavern, in which the impression of reality is almost bewildering. The apparently interminable vistas of natural Gothic arches, with the long slender pillars of crystal and sparry pinnacles glittering in every direction; the gleaming lights in the distance; and the rush of the water, apparently falling into chasms of immense depth, whilst every point of view discovers some fresh object to call forth admiration, assist to complete this most marvellous representation. The foot falls with the deadened sound familiar to those who have explored subterranean passages; and there is the sensation, without, however, being disagreeable, of the still atmosphere of a cavern. The illusion is further carried out by the ingenious imitation of bits of candle stuck into the rock.

It is the purpose of Mr. Bradwell to present a constant change of objects to the visitors; and, to this end, a magnificent building, more than 300 feet long, and running parallel with Albany-street, is kept in reserve, to be thrown open to the public, with some novelty, whilst the other departments of the establishment are undergoing alteration. The attractions of the present exhibition, however, will not require to be changed, so we conceive, for some time to come.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Next Thursday night, although the last night of the season, will be one of the most brilliant. We shall have Grisi, Castellan, Rita Borio, Mario, Fornasari, Lablache, F. Lablache and Botelli—combined in one opera, and that one of the most magnificent of the repertoire—"Don Giovanni." La Cerito takes her Benefit on that night and will delight us by turns in each of those dances in which she has won such renown. A few days more and all these artists will be dispersed throughout England in all directions.

LONGEVITY.—An unmarried woman, named Marie Mallet, died a short time since at Thénazay (France), at the advanced age of 115. She was born in 1730 at Pouzanges, and from her youth has followed the business of a dress maker, which she did not relinquish till her 110th year. During her life she has had forty-five apprentices, the greater number of whom have preceded her to the tomb. She had by her industry acquired a small income, which maintained her in comfort when she could no longer work. She was very abstemious in her habits, of a very lively disposition, but before her death was so thin, as to be little more than a living skeleton. The coffin was carried to the grave by eight young women, dressed in white, and was followed by 100 others, dressed in the same way. When the body was lowered into the grave, an immense number of chaplets were thrown into it by the bystanders, who had assembled in great numbers. A sister of the deceased died about a year since in her 100th year.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We redeem our promise of a notice of this national institution. The eight concerts of the series took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, March 31, April 14 and 28, May 12 and 26, June 9 and 23, July 7. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted the first and second concerts; Mr. Lucas, the third; and M. Moscheles, the remaining five. This society was established in 1813; it originated at the house of Moralt, the celebrated viola player, and its great principle is the effective performance of orchestral music.

There is a capital in existence, which amounts to about £2000, but the annual subscriptions are the real support to render the Philharmonic one of the best instrumental associations in Europe.

The present members are—Messrs. Ayrton, Anderson, Bennett (W. S.); Sir H. R. Bishop; Messrs. Blagrove, Burrows, Calkin, Calkin (J.), Cooke (T.), Cooke (H. G.), Cramer, Cramer (F.), Dizi, Dragonetti, Griesbach (H.), Goss, Griffin, Horsley, Howell, Kearns, Lindley, Loder, Lucas, MacMurdie, Meyer (P.), Meyer (C.), Moralt, Moscheles, Mountain, Neate, Novello, Potter, Sale, Sherrington; Sir G. Smart; Messrs. Wagstaff, Walmisley, Watts, and Welchel.

Before any professor or amateur can become a Member, he must be an Associate. In the election of the latter class, there has not been that tribute paid to talent which is its due. Costa and Ella, two accomplished artists, have been blackballed, to the serious injury of the Society. True, that, last season, retribution was made to the former, by the Conductorship being offered to him; but he was not permitted to accept the honour, by the Opera authorities.

The members elect annually seven Directors. The choice for the season 1846 fell on Messrs. Anderson, W. S. Bennett, J. Calkin, J. H. Griesbach, Howell, Lucas and Potter. The last-mentioned professor having declined to serve, Mr. MacMurdie has been nominated in Mr. Potter's place. It should be explained that the Directorship has the entire executive power in its hands. It nominates a Conductor it is true, but he is merely an animated metronome, the Directors making up the schemes and engaging all the performers, vocal and instrumental. The past season has been stormy. At no period of the Society's history has it been exposed to greater attacks on the management and disgraced by meaner intrigues. The great aim was to obtain the appointment of a Conductor who should overcome the Directors. This plot, however, signally failed. At the beginning every effort was made to secure services of a Conductor whose European reputation would insure respect from all parties. Mendelssohn and Spohr were applied to in vain. Germany having failed, the Directorship tried France, but the veteran Habaneck, of the Parisian Conservatoire, had too much in his hands. The Italian school was then invoked, and the aid of the able and accomplished Costa was sought. We have explained the hitch in this case. In the emergency, Sir H. R. Bishop was requested, as Sir G. Smart had positively retired from his Philharmonic career, to take the *bâton*, until some artist could be prevailed upon to leave his continental duties—Marschner, Lendpaintner, and Gube being sought for in turn.

The conduct of Bishop was generous and noble. He might have declined the invitation, on the ground that his *status* as a British composer entitled him to the position for the series without conditions; but Sir Henry is a gentleman as well as a scholar. He tendered his valuable services in any manner that they might be made available for the prosperity of the Society. Perhaps, no professor was ever subjected to more severity of criticism than Bishop. The German party and the Young England faction kept up an incessant fire, until Sir Henry, disgusted with the exhibition, quitted his post, and Lucas took it at the third concert. This artist is the Conductor at the Royal Academy, and the second violin-cello in the opera band. He is also a clever composer and good organist. It would have been as well if the Directors had been able to engage him for the series; but Lucas is an independent man, and he exacted "more rehearsals," and absolute power, without the interference of leaders. These conditions not being complied with, Lucas withdrew to make way for Moscheles. A more unfortunate choice could not have been made. Moscheles is a first-rate pianist and teacher. As a theorist he is also distinguished; but, place him in an orchestra, and, despite of his thorough knowledge of a composer's score, nothing can be more disastrous than his wielding of the *bâton*. This arises from his uncertainty; he is "infirm of purpose;" he is always dubious. He never anticipates—his eye is on the player after the mistake has been made; the latter is never prepared by the intelligent glance of the Conductor. Moscheles is fidgetty, and apt to dwell on petty details; for a semiquaver he would sacrifice an ensemble. His ear is also defective; he is unable to detect sound with accuracy; he has called a trombone to order for the peccadillo of the horn. A Conductor is a nonentity unless he is the master-spirit of the band. Moscheles was a cipher—the performers did as they liked at the performances. His want of coolness and decision is the rock he has split upon. We question not his sympathy with the intentions of his author, but he is incapable of inspiring it to the band. Energy is a good quality, but tact is a greater one in a Conductor. The stock symphonies of Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart, are played by instinct by the Philharmonic band, and it is only for master-minds, like Mendelssohn and Costa, to discover the new lights.

The remarkable dearth of novelties in the past season has been commented upon. Yielding to the Young England agitation, Macfarren's Symphony in C sharp minor was, indeed, introduced in the sixth scheme, but it proved a complete failure, and was, even with some degree of cruelty, hissed. A system ought to be established of ensuring the first execution of new works, native and foreign. More care ought also to be observed in the choice of works played by solo instrumentalists, and the vocal selections might be wonderfully improved. There was too much tendency towards the modern Italian school, and the singers were not always of the best rank. Unless foreign artists display superior qualities to our native vocalists, the preference ought to be awarded to the latter. Standigl and Pischek are truly great, but Machin is infinitely better than Olenhoffer; and Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Miss Dolby, and the Misses Williams, should have taken the place of Hennelle, Bertram, Bertinot, Blaes Meerte, and others of that ilk. More rehearsals ought certainly to be obtained. It is a scandal that one only is allowed for the entire programme. Why is not the vocal made separate from the instrumental? The accompaniments are often disgracefully performed. The alteration of the rule relative to *priority of service*, ought to be immediately made. The talent of an executant, and not his age, should be considered. The non-effective of the Philharmonic Society may be safely calculated at nearly one-third. The work is consequently "slubbed." A change is required in some of the wind instruments. The breaking down of some of these "blown-out" artists, is a standing joke. The Directors should be in advance of the age, and there should be no favouritism. The knotty point of the Conductorship for the next year's concerts should be definitely arranged long before the opening, and the Society freed from the annoyances of the past changes. A fluctuating policy is the most dangerous. The present Directors are fully capable, if true to themselves, of saving the credit of the Institution, and to their future acts we look with confidence.

THE SON OF THE LATE HENRY HUNT.—On Tuesday afternoon, the remains of Mr. Henry Hunt, the only son of the late Henry Hunt, the celebrated advocate of universal suffrage, and who first represented Preston in Parliament, were interred in the new burial ground, near the Old Church, Lambeth. The deceased succeeded to the extensive blacking manufactory which his father, amidst the turmoil of political agitation, established in Broadwalk, Blackfriars; but the business soon went to decay, and for several years past he subsisted partly upon an annuity and partly on the bounty of his late father's political friends. Mr. Henry Hunt the younger obtained considerable notoriety during his father's life-time, by driving a blacking-van, drawn by eight horses, across the Serpentine river, when it was frozen over. His mother is still living at Bath, and is upwards of fourscore years old.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—In the case of the Cambridge and Bury St. Edmunds Railway Bill, the Commons' Committee have reported that the preamble was not proved. A similar decision was given in regard to the London and Norwich Railway Bill, and the Tottenham and Farringdon-street Junction Railway Bill.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Paris and Rouen Railway Company was held in Paris last week, at which a dividend of 23 francs 10 centimes was declared for the nine months ending last month.—The *Tribune* Gazette announces that the railroad between that town and Luxembourg is decided upon. It is to have one branch to Sarrebruck, and another to Metz.—The House of Lords' Committee on the South Eastern and Deal Extension Railway Bill, have declared the preamble to be proved. Also, that of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway Bill.—Mr. Grant, it is understood, succeeds Mr. Moss in the chair of the Grand Junction.—The great contest between the Leeds and West Riding and West Yorkshire Railway companies, which has agitated the railway interest in West Yorkshire for the last two years, is at length brought to a close, a treaty of peace being concluded between the parties. The shares in each of the lines advanced on the following morning £3 per share, and the shares of the Manchester and Leeds and the Leeds and Bradford Companies also rose considerably.—It is expected that the branch railway from Tunbridge, on the south-eastern line, to Tunbridge Wells, will be opened in the next month.—The formation of the branch line to Salisbury from the South-western Railway, is proceeding throughout the whole extent of the line, and is expected to be opened in April or May next.—Mr. Chaplin, the Chairman of the South-western Railway Directory, has realized £100,000 by subletting a contract he had taken for a Dutch railroad.—The first experimental trip on the Cashel or Great Southern and Western Railway, was made on Thursday week. The works, so far as they have gone, are stated to have been executed in the very best style.—The House of Lords Committee on the Epping Line have declared the preamble to be proved.—The Commons Committee on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Line have come to the following Resolution:—That the committee are of opinion that so much of the preamble of the London and York Bill as has reference to the Sheffield Branch is not proved; and that the preamble of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Bill is proved, omitting the words "City of Lincoln."—Electric telegraphs are to be established on all the lines throughout France that are finished, viz., from Paris to Versailles, and St. Germain to Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, and Orleans.—The Minister of Public Works visited, a few days since, the works of the Great Northern Line, from the Paris station as far as Oise, and found it ready to be opened for traffic, if the Company was constituted. Beyond the Oise there is only one line of rails placed, as the rails and sleepers of the second will not be ordered until the first week in September.—The Select Committees appointed by both Houses to inquire into the validity of the subscription deed of the London and York Railway, have met, and the inquiry has excited much interest. The proceedings, however, are conducted with closed doors, and nothing has transpired.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XV.
The Feast of the Flowerets.

'Tis the sound of the harp from yon temple of light!
'Tis the tread of fair forms clad in crimson and white.
The whole air rejoices
With the music of voices,
They are keeping their Feast of the Flowerets to night!
And the time has once been—it is fled—it is fled;
Let those hours be forgotten, their bliss be unsaid!
Ah! none know the horrors
Of a long night of sorrows,
Till the spectre walks forth of some joy that is dead!
They are singing our songs in those magical bowers,
All radiant with lamps, and all glorious with flowers!
And we weep when we hear them,
But venture not near them,—
Our looks might change theirs, but their's never could ours!
For alas! all the pleasures that round us befall,
Are but like our own profiles receiv'd on the wall,—
Though others may view them,
We never turn to them,
Or no more they'd be profiles or pleasures at all.

R. R. S.

NEW RAILWAY ENGINE.

Mr. Brunel, we understand, has devised a new engine, to run fifty miles an hour, and to work on eight driving wheels.

DOUBTFUL ATTRACTION.

The projectors of a new cemetery at the eastern part of the metropolis hold out to shareholders, as a bonus, graves for themselves.

A GIANT STRIDE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A M. Martenz, of Paris, states that he has discovered the means of carrying on the Daguerreotype process on a gigantic scale. He can, he says, Daguerreotype an entire panorama, embracing 150 degrees!! His process consists in curving the metallic plate, and causing the lens, which reflects the landscape, to turn by clockwork. The lens, in turning, passes over on one side the whole space to be Daguerreotyped, and on the other side moves the refracted luminous cone to the plate, to which the objects are successively conveyed.

THE EYE.

The eye hath five tunics to guard it against danger. The first is like a spider's web; the second is like a net; the third is like a berry; the fourth is like a horn; and the fifth is the cover or lid of the eye. Here is guard upon guard, resembling the various ways Providence hath to secure us from ruin. Hence the five cardinal virtues.

"AS I LAYE A-THYNKYNGE."—THE LAST LINES OF THOMAS INGOLDSBY.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,
Merry sang the Birde as she sat upon the spraye;
There came a noble knyghte,
With his hauberk shynynge bryghte,
And his gallant heart was lyghte,
Free and gay.
As I laye a-thynkyng, herode upon his waye.
As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,
Sady sang the Birde as she sat upon the tree;
There seemed a crimson plain,
Where a gallant knyghte laye slayne,
And a steed with broken rein
Ran free.
As I laye a-thynkyng, most pitiful to see.
As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,
Merie sang the Birde as she sat upon the bough;
A lovely Mayde came bye,
And a gentill youth was nyghe,
And he breathed manie a sygne
And a vowe.
As I laye a-thynkyng, her hearte was glad—
some now.
As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,
Sady sang the Birde as she sat upon the thorne;
No more a Youth was there,
But a Maiden rent her haire,
And cried in sadde despayre,
"That I was borne!"
As I laye a-thynkyng, she perished forlorne.

Bentley's Miscellany.

THE PRESENT POPE.

"The present Pope, Gregory XVI.," says the *Journal des Debats*, "is the 258th successor of St. Peter. He will complete his 80th year on the 18th of next month. He was raised to the Pontifical see on February 2, 1831. The College of Cardinals is composed of 55 members—2 named by Pius VII., 7 by Leo XII., and 46 by Gregory XVI. 6 cardinals are named in *petto*, and there are, besides, 9 vacant places.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

"We are born in a hurry," says an American writer; "we are educated with speed; we make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travelling at ten leagues an hour; our spirit is a high-pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star, and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

HOLY ISLAND.

During the past week, some discoveries have been made upon this island which are likely to be interesting to the antiquary. The workmen employed in forming a roadway from the lime-kilns to the place of shipment, came to the foundations of some buildings; and as neither tradition nor history assign any habitation or structure to that part of the island, the workmen's curiosity was very much excited, and along what is called Snook, on the north side of the island, they traced a line of foundations, occupying in extent about an acre and a half. In the course of their operations they found two coins of the reign of Ethelred, and, supposing that to be the period when these foundations were formed, they must have existed for upwards of a thousand years. The cathedral was built in the reign of William Rufus, two hundred years after Ethelred. The coins have been shown to us, and are certainly a great prize to the antiquary. We were informed they are Saxon sticas: they are in wonderful preservation, the superscription being unimpaired. The coin is made of composition apparently, being neither silver nor brass. A stica, we understand, was worth about 2d or 2½d.

SHOOTING STARS.

Among the papers read at the late meeting of the British Association, was one by M. Coulvier Gravier. He has ascertained that there are between 6000 and 7000 shooting stars to be seen in the course of a year; and that six o'clock in the evening is the hour when the smallest number are observed, and six in the morning is the maximum time.

A FORGETTING LOVER.

"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed coquette to her sweetheart, the other day. "Yes, Sue, I have been for getting you these two years."

BAIT FOR A CROCODILE.

It is not long since, said the katheff, that a man from Berber settled here, and was well known to all of us. One morning he led his horse to the Nile to water, and fastened the rope by which he held it round his arm, and while the animal was quenching his thirst he knelt down to prayer. At the moment when he was lying with his face upon the ground a crocodile attacked the unhappy man, swept him into the water with his tail, and swallowed him. The terrified horse exerted all its strength to run away, and as the rope, which was attached to the arm of his dead master, in the stomach of the crocodile, did not snap, and he could not disengage himself from it, the affrighted animal not only pulled the crocodile itself out of the river, but dragged it over the sand to the door of its own stable, where it was soon killed by the family, who hurried to the spot, and afterwards found the dead body of the victim entire in the belly of the monster.—*Egypt under Mehemet Ali.*

A SHIP SAILING EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

In 1826 Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, the London jewellers, purchased the gold mines of Tipuani and the emerald mines of Illimani, and sent over Mr. Page as their agent. These mines are situated on the banks of the Lake Chiquito, 248 English miles long, 150 in breadth, and hitherto unfathomed in many parts. In the neighbourhood of Tipuani are other productive mines, belonging to General O'Brien, and an Englishman, of the name of Begg. The only vegetable produce of the district is a species of red potato, called *chuna*, and a few nutritious plants; but to the east of the lake, at Copacavana, and in the valleys of the Bolivia, are cultivated maize, barley, and fruit-bearing trees. The difficulty of feeding, in their own scanty region, the large body of Indians working in the mines, suggested the idea of building a vessel for the navigation of the lake; and General O'Brien and Messrs. Page and Begg determined to make the attempt. Mr. Page purchased an unseaworthy brig of 150 tons, in the port of Arica, stripped her of her anchors, sails, and rigging, and succeeded, with extreme difficulty, in conveying the hull to the mouth of the Apolobambo, whose waters fall into the Chiquito Lake. Thither he brought workmen from Arica, built stocks, and, after two years of painful and unceasing labour, succeeded in launching his vessel on the lake, and opening a regular communication with the produce of the valleys of the Bolivia. The brig is well found in all things—save for her want of a chors, which it has been impossible to carry to such a height. General O'Brien and Mr. Begg have executed other works of a boldness not less surprising. They have transported a steam-engine across the Cordilleras, dug through the metalliferous hills of Lacayota a canal 2000 feet in length, traversed by nine locks, and laid down a railroad at its extremity for the conveyance of their ore. In this Lake Chiquito is the Island of Iticaca, assigned by tradition as the cradle of the earliest Peruvian civilization, and the sacred burial place of the ancient Kings of the country.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The wild unsettled weather of the week has been unpropitious, not only to the sports of flood and field, but, as relates to the latter, in matter of more grave account. With few intervals, it has blown half a gale of wind; and, as the burden of the song goes, "the rain it raineth every day." After the storm at Goodwood—in every sense of the term—came the calm of Brighton, as chief among racing events. The affairs of the turf have long been in a languishing condition at the metropolis of sea-bathing. In point of company, the present season was an improvement on the past; in importance, the meeting was certainly not in keeping with the place. The only race of any prospective concern was the Pavilion Stakes, for two-year olds, and this ended in a walk over by the Duke of Richmond's Tug-net. Sting was in, and his owner meant to have started him for it; his second thoughts, however, were undoubtedly the best. It was but the question of a paltry two hundred pounds, and for this he would, in consequence of his Goodwood winnings, have had to carry 7 lbs. extra; few two-year-olds can go on racing with *nine stone* on their backs. Before we take leave of turf affairs, a word about the betting on the Doncaster St. Leger, as its present quotations average. Weatherbit has been backed at 3 to 1; he has been out three times this year, and was beaten twice; Mentor finds friends only at double that price—look at the Calendar for his performances, and ye cannot understand this; recollect the difference of the money put on Mr. Gully's and Major St. Paul's stables, and you have the explanation. But bear this in mind, although "money makes the mare go," for an engagement, it cannot make her win it. In all the great races of the year the favourites have been defeated—the Leger is not likely to dissolve the spell; Weatherbit went through as severe an ordeal at Goodwood, as did Atilla—he will scarce come out of it better.

On Monday, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta was held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, extending over three days; and, on Wednesday, the Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta at Southampton. Both were rite with fine sailing and prodigal of fine craft, but their details are too extensive for this notice. The former is a new society—in its first season—and bids fair to rank among the first nautical clubs in the kingdom. Club houses are in process of building at the various ports from which the vessels of the clubs sail; and this will be found to give great *clat* and increased popularity to sailing associations. Places of social reunion are the vital principles of social societies. One passage of recent pleasure aquatics, however, is of too national a character to be allowed to pass without special report. On the occasion of the Regatta at Havre, a party of English blue jackets took a boat over for the purpose of entering her, but, as the account relates, she was found too long for the conditions of the race. In this dilemma, they borrowed an old French bottom, all weather-beaten and leaky, and having caulked her up for the nonce, they started against three of the crack boats of that port. It soon became manifest that the old barky had got young life in her: the style of rowing attracted the admiration of the spectators, and the dismay of the adverse crews. One of the French boats stuck to her as long as it could, and when all hope was at an end, her crew suffered her to get into the breakers, as a *ruse* to conceal their defeat upon merits. Seeing this, Jack "hove to," picked up *crapau*, and, again bending to his stroke, went in a gallant winner! Now if that was not characteristic of an English sea-fight, we know nothing of the spirit that prevailed in the days of "Duncan, Howe, and Jervis."

The great return match, Kent against England, with the most powerful elevens that the season has pitted at the noble game of cricket, commenced at Canterbury on Monday. England had the first innings, with Lillywhite and Barker, but on the delivery of the third ball, the former, in starting for a run, started a sinew of his right leg, and of course was put *hors de combat*. The following day a subscription was set on foot for him, and the amount presented by the President of the Kentish Club, to enable him to defray the expenses consequent upon his accident. The match was concluded on Wednesday. A finer display of scientific bowling and hitting has not been witnessed throughout the season than has been exhibited during this contest. The score at the commencement was as follows:—All England: first innings, 65; second, 162; total, 227. Kent: first innings, 109; leaving 119 to get in their second innings to win.

Kent.—Second Innings.

W. Mynn, Esq., not out	0	Hillyer, b Clark	1
Martin, hit w, b Clark	2	C. G. Whittaker, Esq., c Pearson, b	3
Adams, c Guy, b Clark	4	Clark	3
Pilch, c Box, b Dean	8	E. Swann, Esq., c Morse, b Dean	30
N. Felix, Esq., s Box, b Clark	23	Byes	6
A. Mynn, Esq., c and b Clark	0		87
Dorington, c Guy, b Clark	0		
E. Banks, Esq., c Sewell, b Dean	10		

All England won by 31 runs.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—Never, perhaps, was speculation carried on to so great an extent as at the brilliant meeting recently held at Goodwood; and never, we may add, was the settlement of a multiplicity of accounts arranged more satisfactorily—upwards of £100,000 shifted hands, and scarcely a murmur was heard. Something, perhaps, might be said about "excessive gambling," but, excessive or not, it is clear that the Ring is in a sanatory state, and that Lord George Bentinck has done the state some service in cleansing it. Little need be said of the betting this afternoon. Weatherbit declined half a point; and the Merry Monarch, although backed for £150, was not generally fancied. In fact, the only animals really in favour were Annandale and The Baron.

3 to 1 agst Weatherbit	16 to 1 agst Pantasa (t)	30 to 1 agst Red Robin (t)
7 to 1 — Mentor (t)	25 to 1 — The Baron (t)	40 to 1 — Wood Pigeon (t)
10 to 1 — Merry Monarch	25 to 1 — Connaught Ranger	40 to 1 — The Pacha (t)
10 to 1 — Old England	25 to 1 — Ould Ireland (t)	50 to 1 — Idas (t)
14 to 1 — Annandale		

1000 even between Old England and Merry Monarch.

THURSDAY.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	12 to 1 agst Merry Monarch (t)	25 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
6 to 1 — Mentor (t)	16 to 1 — Pantasa (t. to 200)	
10 to 1 — Old England (t)	22 to 1 — The Baron	30 to 1 — The Pacha
	Very little doing.	

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Pavilion Stakes of 50 sovs each.
The Brighton Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (Nat) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Jenny Wren, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb 2
The Town Plate of £40, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.
Mr. Shelley's b f by Slane, 7st 3lb (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Beresford's Best Bower, 8st 10lb (Sly) 2

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.
Mr. Shelley's ch f Titbit (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. C. Dorrien's br c Ferny (Abrahams) 2
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats.
Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 5yrs, 9st 11lb (Nat) 1
Lord Stradbroke's Boarding School Miss, 4yrs (H. Bell) 2
Match; 100 p.p., 11st each. New Course.
Mr. Dodwell's ch m Chance (Mr. Roit) 1
Capt. Hamilton's ro g A.P. (Mr. Haworth) 2
The Railway Plate of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Karnac, 4 yrs (Abdale) 1
Mr. Ramsbottom's ch c Antonio (Wakefield) 2
Mr. Shelley's b f Alkali, 3 yrs (Whitehouse) 3

AQUATICS.

POPULAR AND BLACKWALL REGATTA.—This regatta took place on Monday, in order to commemorate the day on which the first meeting was held at Blackwall to establish the Watermen's and Lightermen's Almshouses, at Penge Common. The race was in five heats, with six scullers, for a very handsome and serviceable skiff and other prizes (the boat of course, being for the first man), liberally subscribed by the residents of All Saints, Poplar, and Blackwall. The grand heat was won by Carey, and Tyler came in second. The distance was from Blackwall-stairs and go twice round, in each heat the race extending from the Polly House to the East India Dock buoy, opposite Brunswick-wharf. The winner drew away with the lead and kept it, winning easily.

KENT V. SUSSEX.—This match was played at Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week, when it was brought to a conclusion, and terminated in favour of Sussex by seven runs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The opening meeting of the Second Congress of the British Archeological Society took place at Winchester on Monday, in the County hall, High-street; the Chair was taken by Lord Albert F. Conyngham, the President of the Association. Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S., the Treasurer of the Institution, read a paper on the objects and pursuits of antiquarian researches. Several papers were afterwards read.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A POST-MISTRESS.—Miss Louisa Maria Mewis, who for some years past has had the superintendence of the receiving office at Edgbaston near Birmingham, has been examined on a charge of embezzling the sum of fourpence which had been surcharged by her upon a letter and was not accounted for. Evidence to prove this act of embezzlement was given, and two other similar charges were also preferred. The magistrates decided upon sending the case for trial at Warwick assizes, but the prisoner was held to bail.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Wheatley, upholsterer, Tipping-street, St. George's road, Manchester. As every attempt to save the property was in vain, directions were given to the firemen to save the surrounding premises, which object was accomplished, although the streets were exceedingly narrow, being in a very confined part of the town. The fire was subdued by about half-past four o'clock, although the engines continued to play on the smouldering ruins until twelve at noon. The fire was first discovered by a policeman, who immediately gave the alarm. The property destroyed is estimated at about £4000, and it is only partially insured.

MURDER OF A PRISONER IN SALFORD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—A rather strange, but, at the same time, an atrocious murder was committed on Saturday last, by one prisoner upon the person of another, within the walls of the Salford House of Correction. The name of the murdered man is William Tweedale, late of Rochdale, who had been committed to gaol for the non-maintenance of his wife and family, and the term of his imprisonment would have expired on the afternoon of his death. The murderer is William Clapham, a young man aged 23, who was serving a term of four months' imprisonment under a conviction of felony. A short time ago Clapham sent for the Rev. Mr. Bagshawe, the chaplain of the gaol, and stated to him that he was much troubled in his mind, and he wished to relieve himself of the burden. The substance of his statement was, that he had committed a murder a year or two ago in Lincoln, when he threw a person in the water, and the man was drowned. His conduct in gaol being somewhat strange, he was placed in the hospital under surveillance. It has since been stated that the confession of the prisoner as to the Lincoln affair was founded in truth. On Saturday forenoon it was discovered that the prisoner had removed one of the long iron laths from the bottom of the beds of the hospital; and this fact having been discovered, he was required to give it up. He afterwards seized the lath again, and rushed at an old man named John Taylor Veale, who was sitting on his bed eating his dinner, and was about to give him a blow on the head, when the old man called out, and Tweedale rushed to his assistance, warding off the blow, but was instantly turned upon and struck a frightful blow on the left side of the head, the lath inflicting a wound something like a sword cut. He fell, and the villain inflicted ten or eleven others, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. Tweedale lingered two hours, and then died. The old man rushed out of the room, calling out "murder," and the prisoner was secured by the officers of the gaol. An inquest was held on Monday; but after receiving some evidence, it was discovered that the principal witnesses being prisoners convicted of felony, and not competent as witnesses until after the period of their sentence was completed, the Coroner adjourned the inquest for a few days, by which time the old man Taylor will have completed the term of his imprisonment, and be competent as a witness.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION IN WALES.—LOSS OF TWENTY-NINE LIVES.—An explosion of fire-damp, by which twenty-nine human beings lost their lives, took place on Saturday last, at a colliery belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell, situated at Crombach, about three miles distant from the village of Aberdare, and six from Merthyr Tydvil. About eleven o'clock a loud report, attended with a violent concussion of the earth was heard, which caused the people of the neighbouring houses to direct their attention towards the pit, and in a very short time the awful fact became known that an explosion of fire-damp had occurred. The consternation which ensued may be more easily imagined than described, when it is known that there were in the pit at the time from one hundred and fifty to two hundred human beings, men and boys, and the awful uncertainty that existed, how many, if any, were alive. Language cannot describe the mournful scene. The wailing of women and the crying of children as they ran towards the pit's mouth seeking their relatives were sufficient to unnerve the stoutest heart, and melt the most stoical spirit. The air in the pit, after the explosion, was so noxious, that it was a considerable time ere any person could venture to seek for the missing men. But such is the devotion, such the spirit and courage of these poor working colliers, that they were to be seen going into the pit without the least hesitation to seek their missing fellow workmen. The risk which they incurred may be imagined from many of them having fainted when proceeding towards the workings; yet others were pushing on and working, undauntedly, hoping to find some one alive and in need of assistance. It is not exactly known how the accident happened. It is said the Davy lamp was constantly used to try the air, but the pit has always been in bad repute on account of its deficient ventilation. No accident in this part of the country has ever been attended with the loss of so much human life, and the effect, consequently, is an unusual gloom over the whole neighbourhood. There were also two or three horses killed, and the damage done to the works is very great. The names of the killed are—Rees Williams, 21, single; Howell Williams, 28, single (his brother); Howell David, 20, single; Joseph Phillips, 19, single; Evan Lewis, 19, single; David Jones, 32, single; Thomas Smirk, 19, single; David Morgan, 20, single; David Jenkins, 37, single; James James, 24, single; George Thomas, 33, single; James Thomas, 44, married, with two children; David Thomas, 10, his son; Richard Morris, 30, single; Thomas Evans, 35, married, with two children; William Evans, 31, single; William Williams, 34, married, with two children; Evan Thomas, 14, single; John Jones, 17, single; Thomas Rees, 23, single; John Edwards, 35, married, with two children; William Edwards, his son, 9; William Llewellyn, 18, single; John Evans, 22, single; David Evans, 9; Thomas Davies, 78, widower; David Jones, 27, married, one child; and Nicholas Evans, 14, who lies dangerously ill. At 12 o'clock, on Monday, a jury was sworn in at the Booc Inn, Aberdare, before Mr. W. Davis, Coroner, to investigate the cause of this calamitous event. The Coroner and jury were seven hours in viewing the bodies in different parts of the valley, and after re-assembling at the jury-room, the inquest was adjourned in order that additional witnesses might be summoned. The inquest was resumed on Wednesday, and after several other witnesses had been examined, the jury gave the following verdict:—"That it is the opinion of this jury that the deceased, Howell David, came to his death from accidental circumstances, and that this jury are of opinion that the present system of ventilation employed in the Dyffryn or Crombach Colliery, though as perfect as the said system will admit, is inadequate to ensure the safety of the lives of the men employed in the said works, and they strongly recommend that a system which will prevent the gas from oozing out of the old or abandoned workings into a tram road air-way, may be adopted in preference as soon as possible." Mr. Enoch Williams was called in and sworn as to the identity of the rest of the bodies, and, the same evidence being applicable, the same verdict was returned in each of the causes of their deaths.

ST. NICHOLAS (NEW) CHURCH, HAMBURG.

Our "friends fast sworn" will remember that in the first Number of this Journal, some three years and a quarter since, we illustrated the Destruction of the City of Hamburg by Fire. In the accompanying details of the conflagration, the burning of "the celebrated Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid churches in the City," was minutely chronicled: how the church was first used as the depository of property saved from the fire, on May 5, 1842; how smoke was first seen bursting from the upper dome at half past one o'clock; how the dome and spire took fire at two o'clock; and by half past four o'clock, the entire building became a mass of flames; and by six o'clock, it was destroyed, though not until several lives had been lost in vainly attempting to save the venerated structure. These several stages of the catastrophe were chronicled in our opening Number; nor did we omit to record in its successors the full tide of sympathy which flowed in so generously from all quarters of the world, to alleviate the national calamity of the largest commercial city of Germany being thus, in great part, laid in ashes, and its inhabitants left houseless.

A large portion of the City being thus destroyed, its rebuilding, together with the reinstatement of the great public works, has led to an enormous expenditure; notwithstanding which, it was determined to reconstruct the Church of St. Nicholas upon a scale of magnificence even surpassing the splendour of the old church. Accordingly, designs were advertised for from foreign as well as native architects; and it reflects the highest credit upon the good feeling, as well as the taste, of the citizens of Hamburg, that they laid aside all local predilections, from a desire to insure the best design for their new church. The number of competitors—including several eminent Continental artists—was great; and, at length, the choice fell upon two English architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, who have already designed and executed several important works, especially in the style adopted for the Hamburg design.

In this determination, by the way, the good citizens of Hamburg displayed great acumen; and their choice was the result of a well matured deliberation. A long controversy arose upon the fittest style for their church; many pamphlets appeared on the subject, some of which entered upon its consideration with a zeal and correctness of feeling rarely equalled; whilst the writers discussed with much learning, ability, and religious spirit, the whole subject of Christian symbolism; and on these principles, not precipitately, but most carefully, carried out, has the choice of the Architects been finally made. In this nice appreciation of the individual design, much valuable information has been derived from a very able treatise written for the use of the Hamburg Committee by the well known Mr. Sulpice Boisseree, of Munich; and from the personal examination and report of Mr. Zwirner, the architect of the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne. (See the Supplement to No. 56 of our Journal, in which this splendid design is engraved.)

The style adopted by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, for the new church at Hamburg, is that of the end of the thirteenth century, as being the period at which ecclesiastical architecture had arrived at its fullest development, while it retained its greatest purity. The German churches of this date are often of extraordinary beauty; and the new edifice at Hamburg will, unquestionably, add to the number. The general plan is that which is most common in this part of Germany; being without transepts, and the east end terminating in three Apses—one forming the end of the Choir, and the others terminating at the side Chapels. The Nave, as is common in the Continental churches, has five distinct divisions; or, it may be described as a Nave, with double Aisles on each side. The principal Aisles, or those abutting upon the Nave, have, as in our churches, sloping roofs; but each outer Aisle has a distinct gabled roof to each bay, which is a feature unknown among the English churches, but adds greatly to the effect of the side view. The proportions of the Nave follow a direct law, the width of the bays, from centre to centre of the pillars, forming the radical dimension; the principal Aisle being of the same width, the outer Aisle half of, and the Nave double, the same; so that the Aisles and the Nave are in the proportions of 1, 2, and 4; the height of the Aisles is about double the radical dimension, and that of the Nave four times such dimension, so that the principal Aisles and the Nave are each in height double their width. The Choir is in length about 7½ feet, and the Nave about 142 feet; being nearly in the proportions of 1 and 2. The internal length of the Nave and Choir is 210 feet, whilst the internal width of the Nave and Aisles is 105 feet, thus preserving a similar proportion: thus, the whole is arranged in a simple arithmetical progression, subject, however, to a few occasional but slight deviations.

The Tower and Spire, which are placed at the west end of the church, rise to the height of 450 Hamburg, or 430 English, feet; being 25 feet higher than the spire of Salisbury cathedral; 44 feet less than that of Strasburg; and 64 feet loftier than the spire of Antwerp cathedral.

The height of the Nave to the ridge of the roof, in the Hamburg edifice, will be about 120 feet, which exceeds that of most of our cathedrals. The entire length of the building, including buttresses, will be 235 Hamburg feet.

The Nave will be partially filled with open seats, on the ancient mode of construction; and the Choir, which is to be enclosed by screen-work, will be furnished with stalls. The Altar will be of stone, backed by a very large triptych, filled with tabernacle work and imagery, probably, illustrative of the Passion of Our Lord. Surrounding the Choir will be twelve pillars, which (as at Cologne) will bear full length figures of the Apostles; and, generally, the Tabernacles around the edifice will contain images of the Saints and Martyrs of the Church in all ages. The Windows will, it is expected, in the course of time, be filled with stained glass; and the interior (particularly the choir) will bear frescoes and other decorations.

At the south-western angle is placed an octagonal Baptistery, such as is seen in many ancient churches: it is so arranged that no person can enter

the church, either from the south, or the west, without having a full view of the Font; though, in winter, by drawing curtains over the two entrances, the cold air may be effectively excluded. The Baptistery may be also artificially warmed—an object of great importance in the severe climate of Germany,—as removing all occasion for the departure from ancient discipline, which has too often arisen from the fears entertained by parents of bringing their infants to church during the winter, and which has, in consequence, brought about the very irregular custom of private baptism. This Baptistery will add much to the beauty and interesting character of the building both externally and internally; and will relieve that monotonous uniformity which is so destructive to the effect of a Pointed design.

The cost of the building, exclusive of decorations under consideration, will be about £85,000. It will accommodate 3000 persons: it will be the parochial church of one of the five parishes into which the city is divided; and will be situated in a large open area in the centre of Hamburg, near to the Exchange, the Senate-house, and other important buildings. The Spire will not be the loftiest in Hamburg, that of St. Michael's overtopping it by 25 feet: the spire of St. Peter's, when restored, will very nearly approach that of St. Nicholas.



THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS AT HAMBURG.

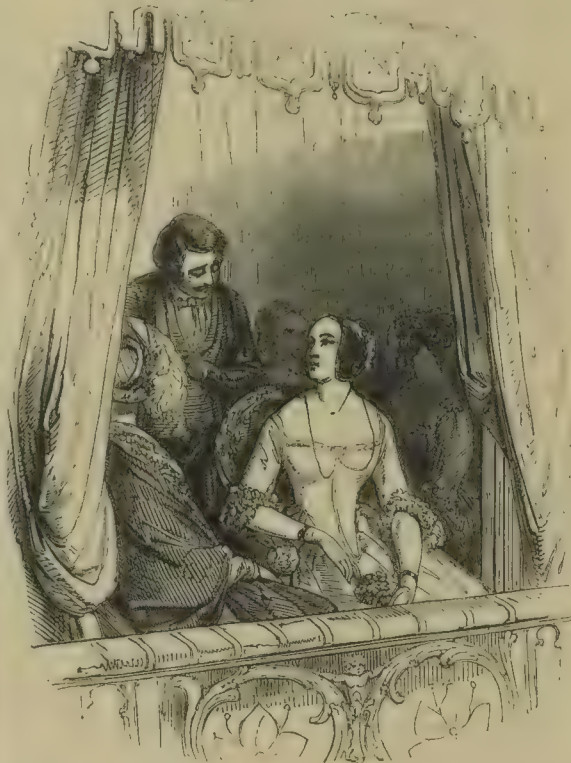
Our Engraving shows this magnificent pile, from the principal point of view, and will preclude the necessity of enlarging upon the admirable details of the design. The singularly beautiful Baptistery is seen: at the base of the tower, we are struck with the deeply recessed porch and its sculptural enrichments; thence the eye rises to the magnificent western window; the balcony and its profusely embellished angles; the enriched canopies at the spring of the spire; its bristling finials, its crocketed ribs, perforation, and tracery, carry the admiration of the beholder to the extreme point. Returning to the main body of the edifice, what an assemblage of enrichment bursts upon the eye in the gables, buttresses, pierced parapets, pinnacles, crosses, and finials; whilst the elegant lantern surmounting the choir roof adds grace to the effect of the entire design.

At parting, we may refer, with justice, to the spirit with which the citizens of Hamburg met their almost unprecedented calamity of 1842. Not satisfied with re-building the principal part of their city in a style of almost Imperial

splendour, they have taken advantage of the circumstance to introduce the most costly improvements of every class, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the age. An entirely new system of Sewerage has been introduced, not only in the new portion, but throughout the whole city, superior, probably, to any now existing: there are likewise new water-works, gas-works, locks, &c. upon a most extensive scale. It is also contemplated to construct new Docks, a splendid Senate-House, new Hospitals, Houses of Industry, and other public institutions. But, above all, to the honour of the people of the greatest commercial city in Germany, be it recorded that amidst all their public works, the Houses of God have not been forgotten: of the three large churches which were in part or wholly destroyed by the Fire of 1842, two are to be restored to their original beauty; and the third is being rebuilt by the citizens on a scale of magnificence, in some degree, a worthy monument of gratitude to Him who has enabled them to convert a severe calamity into the means of effecting a great public advantage.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.



I.

The theatre was crowded—for a new singer was to appear in *Don Juan*. Gazing down upon the pit, it seemed agitated like a restless sea; the veils and feathers of the ladies glancing like light spray above the darker masses of the gentlemen's costumes. The dress circle was even more brilliant than usual for, at the commencement of the winter season, the Court had gone into half mourning, and on this evening had reappeared, for the first time, the bright turbans, the waving plumes, and the rich shawls, which add so much to the glory if nothing to the grace, of that favoured region. Each circle was, in truth, a garland of beauty. But, as from many flowers the eye will always select one, so here, the crowning rose of the whole wreath was a noble and lovely girl, sitting in the box of the Reigning Prince. She was the only daughter and the last hope of that ancient line, and her bearing was distinguished by that dignity which seems the instinct of high rank, but softened by the gentleness natural to those happy natures which even flattery and indulgence cannot spoil. Many were the hearts tempted to breathe a secret wish that this fair creature had been of less exalted birth; for that open brow, those eyes almost childlike in their mild innocence, and those smiling lips seemed to have been formed rather for love, than to command the distant reverence of a Court. And—as if the Princess Sophia felt she inspired such a thought—her dress was remarkable for its elegant simplicity; she seemed like a gem that can dispense with the aid of art, and yet outshine all the brilliants that are clustered round it.

“How cheerful, how gay she seems to-night!” said a foreign gentleman, in one of the boxes of the first circle, to the Russian Ambassador, who stood beside him; “I almost think, as I watch her, that I can hear her speak—that I can hear the *naïve* question, or the lively answer!”

“I dare say,” replied the Ambassador, avoiding, as if from habit, giving a positive answer.

“And can it be that all that cheerfulness and seeming peace of mind are but a mask?” said the Stranger. “Is it possible she feels all the bitterness of an unhappy passion, and yet can appear so joyous and so calm? O, surely,” and he turned to the lady of the Ambassador, “you are jesting with me when you tell me this; because I am interested for one so young, so beautiful—and, if you are serious—so unhappy.”

“Still you do not believe me, then,” said the Lady; “but, on my honour, it is as I tell you; she loves, and loves beneath her station. I know it from a lady whom no Court secret ever escapes. And do you think that a Princess, trained from her youth to act her part in a pageant, has not art enough to conceal so unfortunate an attachment from the eyes of the world?”

“I cannot comprehend it,” said the Stranger; “can scarcely conceive it: that joyous smile—that glad countenance—and yet, a secret and unhappy love? Can it be possible?”

“It is; and why should she not be gay and glad, Baron? She dreams not that her attachment is as much as suspected, still less that it is known; and even now the loved one is not far from her!”

“Near her? Oh! I implore you, madam, show me the happy man; who is he?”

“Discretion forbid! Baron. I should compromise my friend—a lady of her suite; and you might repeat what you had heard, and tell what you had seen in Warsaw. Names! to give names in such affairs is against all the rules of diplomacy; my husband would never hear of such a thing.”

The overture was nearly finished; the crashes of sound rose stronger and stronger from the orchestra, and the eyes of all were directed to the curtain, expecting the new *Don Juan*; but the Stranger in the box of the Russian Ambassador had no ears for the music of Mozart—no eyes for the scene; he saw only that lovely and noble girl, who seemed to him yet more interesting since he learned that those gentle eyes had brightened beneath the gaze of a secret worshipper—that those fair lips had whispered a response to his words. Her attendants had ceased their conversation, and were listening to the music; the Princess surveyed the audience, as if seeking some one she had expected to see. “If she should allow her glance to rest on him but for an instant,” thought the Stranger; “one passing smile, one slight bend of the head, one of the thousand almost imperceptible signs by which love knows so well how to convey its magic message, and I would single him out from all.”

As rapid as the Stranger's thought was, the quick light flush that tinged the Princess Sophia's cheek, as she glanced at the door of her box: it opened, and a tall, fair young man, entered; he advanced towards one of the older ladies, and paid his devoirs to the Duchess of F—, the Princess' mother; Sophia, with exceeding composure, played with her lorgnette; but the Stranger was enough of an adept in such matters to read in her eyes that this was he whom her heart expected.

He could not yet perfectly distinguish his features; but something in the figure and bearing of the young man seemed familiar to him. The Duchess engaged her daughter in conversation; her reply appeared to have been something gay or mirthful, for her mother laughed. The young man turned round, and—

“Gracious!” said the Stranger, aloud, “it is Count Zronovieski!”

The name was uttered so suddenly and sharply that the Ambassador started back aghast, and his lady seized her guest by the arm, and by sheer force pulled him down upon the seat beside her.

“In Heaven's name, Baron, what are you thinking of?” said the Ambassador; “what scandal are you creating? People are looking at us right and left. Luckily the trumpets are unmercifully loud to-night, or the whole house must have heard your Zronovieski. What interest do you take in the Count? You know that we carefully avoid his acquaintance.”

“I know nothing of the matter,” said the Baron: “how should I, indeed, when I have scarcely been in the city three hours? Why do you avoid his acquaintance?”

“You know his position with our Court,” said the Ambassador: “he is exiled; and it is in the highest degree annoying that he has fixed his residence here, and will live nowhere else. He has had the effrontery to get presented at Court, and so I meet him at every step and turn, but in etiquette must not recognise him; and he gives me a world of trouble besides. I have been asked questions from a high quarter how he lives in such elegant style since his estates are confiscated, and I cannot answer them. Do you know him, Baron?”

The Stranger had not heard half the Ambassador's description of his perplexities. He never took his eyes from the Princess' box; he saw the Count conversing with the ladies of the suite, but remarked also how earnestly his gaze at intervals would fall on Sophia, and be withdrawn only to be renewed again, with a more impassioned glance than ever. The curtain rose; the Count bowed to the ladies, and retired from the box; and *Leperello* began his lamentation.

“Do you know him?” whispered the Ambassador. “Are you acquainted with his circumstances?”

“I served with him in the Polish Lancers.”

“Then he has been in the French service. Did you see each other often? Do you know what are his means?”

“I only saw him,” said the Stranger, carelessly, “when the chances of service and duty threw us together. I know nothing of him, except that he is a brave soldier and a good officer.”

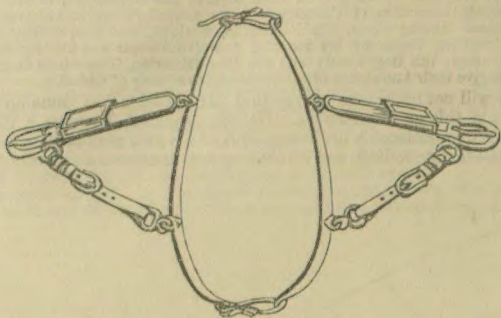
The Ambassador was silent, perhaps because he believed what the Baron said, perhaps that he was unwilling to raise any suspicion in him by further questions. Nor did the Baron show any wish to continue the conversation; the opera appeared to absorb all his attention; and yet it was a far other time and place on which his mind was dwelling.

“To this, then, has thy hapless destiny driven thee at last, poor Zronovieski!” he said to himself. “As a boy thou wouldst give thy help to Kosciuszko, in his struggle for thy country's freedom. Liberty and Kosciuszko fell together, and are

We are glad to learn that the eleven men left by Captain R. W. Heckert, of the Dutch East Indiaman, the *John Hendrick*, on the 30th of May last, on the rock near the Line, as was reported in our paper, were rescued from their frightful situation, after having been on the rock fifteen days, and endured many sufferings, by Captain Snell, of the merchant ship *Eliza*, of Liverpool, and have arrived in London. The rock on which the men were is supposed to be a volcanic eruption. The mate described the composition of the material of it to be iron stone, and glass.

BENCRAFT'S PATENT HAMES.

Our attention has been drawn to this newly-invented Hames, the object of which is to increase the power of the horse, by securing to him the free use of his fore-legs (hitherto impeded by the point of draft being placed in front of his shoulder-joint) and to protect him from the sufferings of galled shoulders. The inventor considers that he has succeeded in transferring the draft to the withers, or front of the spine (the seat of the horse's



greatest muscular power), by means of the upper trace; the lower strap being intended to keep the collar in its proper position, or, in case of galling on the upper part of the neck, to relieve the draft from pressing on the wounded parts, until they are healed. We give a sketch, explanatory of the details of the invention, which is patronised by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The pupils of the College of Bebeck, at Constantinople, on the occasion of the birthday of the superior of the college, on the 16th July, gave a representation of the "Merchant of Venice," in English, and Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," in French. This attempt was received with the greatest applause by the audience, and it was remarked, that though the performers were Turks, they yet spoke the French and English without the least accent.

Baron Bosio, the eminent French sculptor, was on Tuesday morning week found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the previous night in good health. He was in his 77th year. The deceased was Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of St. Michel, and member of the Institute.

The Bourbon journals mention two lamentable disasters which had taken place in that colony. On the night of April 11 a destructive fire broke out at St. Denis, which, in spite of the exertions of the military and the inhabitants, destroyed several houses in the Quartier St. Pierre. The total loss is estimated at 300,000*fr.*, but fortunately no lives were lost. The French Government brig *Colibri* foundered in a gale during the night of the 26th February, and all hands on board, with the exception of seven men, perished. Captain Orzel, who commanded the vessel, was amongst the number of the victims.

The accounts from Athens of the 20th ult., mention that the Coletti Ministry had obtained a majority of 56 to 43 upon the question of installing a Synod for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. This majority is treated by the ministerial papers as a vote of confidence in Ministers.

General Dessaix, Commandant of the Department of the Yonne, died on the 27th ult. at Auxerre, of an attack of apoplexy. He was a nephew of General Dessaix who was killed at the battle of Marengo.

On Monday the Chinese ransom-money, which was brought to England by the *Cambrion*, was forwarded from Gosport, on the South Western Railway. The whole of the ransom, consisting of 2,000,000 dollars, which were deposited in 500 boxes, and weighing about 62 cwt., was sent by the train. On their arrival they were taken to the Mint. There is another portion of Sycee silver expected, which will be the last of the ransom.

Mr. Samuel Dernaux, a gentleman residing in Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, on Monday purchased at a book-stall for 1*s.* a volume of Homer's *Iliad*, and on examining the book he discovered in three different places pages deficient. On closer inspection, however, he came to the conclusion that some of the leaves had been pasted together, which was the case, and on separating them he found that they had been thus joined for the purpose of concealing 4*5* notes, three of which were thus discovered.

The West India papers just received, state that the trial of Santa Anna having terminated in his perpetual banishment from Mexico, he was sojourning at the Havannah, where he arrived in the *Medway* steamer. It was expected that he would reach Jamaica by the next Havannah steamer, due August 4. The report of a formidable fire having occurred at Matanzas is confirmed. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.

It appears from a return just issued by order of the House of Commons, that the number of insolvencies, bankruptcies, and sequestrations in Scotland in each year, from 1815 to the present time, has been 5450. The highest number in any one year was in 1841-42, when there were no fewer than 556 sequestrations awarded in the Court of Session (and there are no records of insolvencies and bankruptcies that do not result in sequestration); and the fewest were in 1838-39, when there were only 59.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 22nd July, publishes a second bulletin from General Woronzoff, detailing his further operations in the Caucasus. The general has not yet pushed his operations further than towards the sources of the Soukai, a river which falls into the Caspian Sea, at a short distance from the mouths of the Terek. Success appears to have hitherto crowned the Russian forces.

The King of Denmark has informed the Scientific Society that he intends sending the corvette *Galathea* to the Nicobar Isles (over which his Majesty asserts the right of sovereignty), in order to examine their natural productions, and how far they are adapted for commercial settlements. After attaining the primary object of the voyage, the *Galathea* will visit Batavia, Singapore, the Chinese ports which are open to European vessels, and Manila, and thence sail to New Zealand. The corvette is expected back in 1847, after touching at several ports on the western coast of South America.

It appears by a statistical statement in a Hong Kong journal, that since the China trade was thrown open, the British import trade at the port of Canton has increased amazingly, more especially during the last year. The export of certain articles has nevertheless greatly increased: for example, the quantity of silk exported in 1843, was bales 2100; and in 1844, 13,682. This, however, is supposed to have happened from part of the crop of 1843 having been kept back.

According to a Vienna letter of the 21st ult., the Austrian Aulic Council of War has ordered a body of troops to march to the frontier of Bosnia, the satisfaction obtained by the expedition of Colonel Jellachich not being deemed sufficient, as the Turks have since committed other hostile acts. On the boundary of Montenegro also, an Austrian sentinel having been massacred, the Austrian Government has begun to erect small forts, and to take other measures of defence.

The students of Cologne, in imitation of those of several German Universities, have abolished duelling, and replaced it by a tribunal of honour, whose decisions are to be without appeal. They, moreover, resolved to give a legal existence to that tribunal, and had called on the Government to authorize it.

The *Gazette de Cologne* announces the arrival of Prince Metternich at his castle of Johannisberg on the 30th ult. The same paper states that the King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Stolzenfels on the 28th. On the 30th, they make an excursion to Coblenz.

M. Botta, Consul of France at Mossul, writes on the 26th of June from that city to the Minister of Public Instruction, that the sculptures which he had discovered among the ruins of Nineveh, had safely reached Bagdad.

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult. renews the report of a projected marriage between the Duke de Bordeaux and the youngest daughter of the Duke of Modena.

The *Algerie* states that Abd-el-Kader has quitted the French territory, accompanied by 100 horsemen, and retired to the south eastern desert. As, however, the country will not afford the means of existence for himself and his followers, his stay there cannot be long.

Dr. Male, one of the most distinguished physicians of Birmingham, died on Saturday morning last, from having taken too large a dose of aconite (monk's hood), a powerful narcotic acrid medicinal, which he took for the purpose of alleviating rheumatic pains, of which he was the subject.

The Belgian journals state that although the harvest has been generally fine in Belgium, the potato crops have been attacked with a disease which has in many places completely destroyed them. It is supposed that it has proceeded from the humidity of the season.

The *Courier Français* states that a preliminary inquiry is to be opened in Paris in a few days, to take into consideration the feasibility of a scheme for constructing a railroad across the capital, to connect the termini of the Orleans, Lyons, Strasbourg, Northern, and Rouen Railroads. The extent of this line, which it is proposed to carry along some parts of the inner Boulevards, is estimated at 8250 metres, and the cost at 5,362,000*fr.*

A letter from Warsaw, of the 25th ult., states that the Vistula has again overflowed its banks, being the fourth time during the last ten months. The faubourg of Praga, and that part of the city which runs along the banks of the river as far as the Royal château, are under water. All communication is stopped, except by means of boats. The country around the city resembles an immense lake.

According to accounts from Frankfurt, the approaching increase of duties on British and French manufactures in the States of Zollverein League has led to very extensive imports of the goods threatened with the fiscal visitation. The markets are said to be inundated with them.

The town of Halmstadt, in Norway, was, on the 21st ult., visited by a tremendous hurricane, by which twenty buildings were thrown down, a number of trees were torn up by the roots, and several people wounded. The sea retired in an unusual manner from the coast, and returned in a few minutes with great violence. The waters of the Nisa rose all of a sudden four feet above their usual height, and then at once receded. A similar phenomenon was witnessed on that coast at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, and of that at Messina in 1783.

Such is the desperate eagerness for gambling in shares in Leeds, that the magistrates are compelled to employ the police to keep the footpath clear in the street in which the Stock Exchange is situated.

The *Official Gazette* of Stockholm, announces that the King of Sweden has nominated the Duke de Glücksburg and M. de Nion, Commanders, and M. Maubossin, Knight of the Order of the Polar Star, and presented each of them with the decoration in diamonds, as a reward for the diplomatic assistance rendered by them in his negotiations with the Emperor of Morocco for the suppression of the tribute, which he had previously paid to that power.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt intends to establish at Cairo an Academy of the Fine Arts, the first professors of which are to study at Rome. In order to realise his plan, the Viceroy has already, at his own expense, sent to that capital several young men to study painting, sculpture, mosaic, &c.

DEATH OF A VICE-ADMIRAL.—Vice-Admiral of the Red George James Shirley, died at Bath on the 2nd inst., aged 77. The dates of his commissions are—Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1790; Commander, Sept. 11, 1797; Captain, April 26, 1798; Rear-Admiral, June 2, 1825; and Vice-Admiral, Nov. 12, 1840. He was on the half-pay of a Rear-Admiral.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL ERLINGTON, C.B.—This distinguished officer died on Saturday last. His commissions were dated—Ensign, Dec. 4, 1790; Lieutenant, April 19, 1794; Captain, June 1, 1795; Major, April 25, 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 4, 1812; Colonel, July 22, 1830; Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841. For some few years the deceased commanded the 47th Foot. Few officers have seen harder service. He was shot through the body before Dunkirk in September, 1793, and through the thigh at the island of St. Vincent in July, 1795.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday, the bakers at the west-end of the metropolis, including those in the vicinity of Drury-lane and Clare market, raised the price of bread of the second quality to 8*d.* per 4*lb.* loaf, being an advance of a halfpenny per 4*lb.* loaf. There is yet no advance in the price at the east-end, and bread of the same quality can be obtained on the Surrey side of the river at 7*d.* The best is from 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per loaf.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGES (Friday).—Fresh up to-day several runs of wheat came to hand from Essex, which added to the quantities left unsold on Monday and Wednesday, formed rather an extensive supply of that article. The stormy weather experienced yesterday produced rather more inclination on the part of the millers to purchase in the early part of the day; but as the atmosphere became tolerably fine, and as the letters received from various parts of the country state that no material damage has yet been sustained by the growing crops, the demand for breadstuffs was with difficulty supported. Indeed, the well-lower rates must have been submitted to by the factors. At the close of the market, a large portion of the English wheats remained unsold. Although the show of free foreign wheat was small, that article met a very inactive demand, yet, in the few sales effected, previous rates were maintained. Scarcely a single transaction was reported in corn under lock, the speculators being unusually cautious in their operations. The supply of barley chiefly consisted of fine foreign qualities. Grinding sorts were quite as dear, but all other kinds hung heavily on hand. We had a very limited quantity of malt on offer. Superfine white qualities moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds exceedingly little was doing. Our returns at foot show a very limited arrival of oat, owing to which the oat trade was comparatively steady, and prices were well supported. In beans very little was doing, but peas and flour were in demand. Several parcels of new canary, carraway, and rapeseed, were on offer. Most of them sold at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2040; barley, 40; oats, 20 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2960 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1790; barley, —; oats, 2410 quarters. Flour, 189; sacks: malt, 550 quarters. English: wheat, 2040; barley, 40; oats, 20 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2960 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1790; barley, —; oats, 2410 quarters. Flour, 189; sacks: malt, 550 quarters. English: wheat, 2040; barley, 40; oats, 20 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2960 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1790; barley, —; oats, 2410 quarters. Flour, 189; sacks: malt, 550 quarters.

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this becoming known, the sellers found themselves in danger of not being able to deliver, and were, consequently, obliged to commence buying; advantage was taken of the necessity to run up the price, which was quoted as high as 15 premium, but ultimately closed about 10. Nottingham and Boston's continue to be on demand, quoting about 15s. premium. The meeting of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, on Thursday, passed off very satisfactorily. A dividend was declared of 5 per cent. (free of Income Tax) for the half year, and new issue of £20 shares will be made, at the rate of one for every £100 Stock. This is for the purpose of meeting the engagements arising out of the Company's interest in the Chester and Holyhead, Trent Valley, Lancaster and Carlisle, and Aylesbury, lines. At the half-yearly meeting of the Brighton, held on the same day, a dividend of 20s. per share was declared, and the purchase of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings, and Brighton and Chichester lines, was confirmed. Foreign Shares have been in better demand during the week, and the Lafitte Company for leasing the Great Northern line of France, has improved, upon an understanding that the Brothers Rothschild have become interested in its success. At closing, prices stood:—Aberdeen, 34; Bristol and Exeter, 99; Ditto New, 124; Caledonian, 104; Cambridge and Lincoln, 34; Chester and Holyhead, 22; Cheltenham and Oxford, 34; Cornwall, 32; Direct Northern, 24; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 84; Dublin and Galway, 24; Eastern Counties, 202; Ditto New, 6½ p; Eastern Extension, 34; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86; Ely and Bedford, 44; Great North of England, 220; Great Western, 220; Ditto Half Shares, 123; Ditto, Fifths, 494; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 3; Lancaster and Carlisle, 55½; London and Birmingham, 250; Ditto New Thirds, 59; Ditto Quarters, 40; London and Blackwall, 114; London and Brighton, 794; London and Croydon, 244; London and South Western, 814; Ditto Consolidated, 21; Ditto New, 142; London and York, 54; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 34; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 32; Lynn and Ely, 74; Lynn and Dereham, 4; Manchester and Leeds, 205; Ditto Half Shares, 934; Ditto Quarter Shares, 32; Manchester and Birmingham, 644; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 5½ p; Midland, 1794; Newcastle and Berwick, 25; Newry and Enniskillen, 24; North British, 293; Do. New, 93; North Staffordshire, 3; North Wales, 34; Norwich and Brandon, 234; Do. New, 6; Oxford and Worcester, 74; Portsmouth Direct, 32; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 23; Scottish Central, 64; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 44; Shrewsbury, Hereford, and North Wales, 3; So. Devon, 30; So. Midland, 42; So. Eastern and Dover, 464; Do., No. 3, 84; Staines and Richmond, 14; S. Wales, 54; Trent Valley, 184; Welch Mid., 34; Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union, 34; Yarmouth and Norwich, 30; York and Carlisle, 32; York and North Midland, 112; Ditto Scarborough Branch, 344; Ditto Extension, 254; Dutch Rhensish, 84; Great Northern of France (Lafitte's), 64; Ditto ditto (Rosamel's), 24; Jamaica Junction, 7; Louvain and Lempere, 44; Namur and Liege, 54; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 34; Paris and Lyon's (Ganneron's), 24; Paris and Strasbourg (Ganneron's), 24; Rouen and Havre, 31; Sambre and Meuse, 64; Tours and Nantes (MacKenzie's), 24; Verona and Ancona, 34.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Funds were rather firmer yesterday. Consols closed at 99 to 100 for money; and 99½ to 100 for account. Mexican was flat; from the unsettled state of affairs in the Republic, joined to the differences with Texas, the closing price was 35½ to 36. The Share Market was more buoyant. Birmingham Stock advanced to 252. London and York quoted 5½, and were firm at that price. Brightons are 79. Cambridge and Lincoln, 34.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 30.—The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint David Green, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Clarke, who retires.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 4.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John J. Peavey, as Consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and of Mr. Abraham Morrel, as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

DOWLING-STREET, August 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Stanger Esq., Doctor of Medicine, to be Surgeon-General for the district of Natal, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Arthur Wellington Horsford, Esq., to be Superintendent of Colonial Aid Waiters in the colony of British Guiana.

BANKRUPT.—G. COATES, Bloomsbury, apothecary. G. LUTON, High Holborn, boot-maker. M. BARNES, Woodbridge, chymist. J. P. LUTON, Munster-street, Scotchman, linen-draper. J. A. C. SMITH, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, auctioneer. J. G. KEMP, Liverpool, merchant. J. BRYAN, Bristol, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—R. BISSET, Fergallie, Paisley, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 8.—10th Light Dragoon. Lieut. the Hon. F. C. FitzClarence to be Lieutenant, vice Ferris. 17th: W. C. Lord to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Wilkinson.

Coldstream Guards: Ensign. C. H. Ellice to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hulse; H. Jolliffe to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Ellice.

3rd Foot: Capt. A. A. T. Cunyngame to be Major, vice Christie; Lieut. C. Sawyer to be 3rd Foot: Capt. A. A. T. Cunyngame to be Major, vice Christie; Lieut. C. Sawyer to be

Ensign, vice Cunyngame; Ensign H. C. Hale to be Lieutenant, vice Cootie; Ensign D. S. Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Hale; Ensign C. E. Watson to be Lieutenant, vice FitzClarence. 16th: Capt. F. Lucas to be Captain, vice A. C. Chichester. 19th: Capt. J. D. Simpson to be Major, vice Hodgson; Lieut. H. E. McGee to be Captain, vice Simpson;

Ensign J. Margitson to be Lieutenant, vice McGee; W. McGee, vice Margitson; Lieut. A. J. Jones, to be Captain, vice Rice; Second Lieut. H. H. Dore to be First Lieutenant, vice Jones; G. H. Marsh to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dore. 46th: Ensign C. R. Shervinton, to be Lieut., vice Seys; R. Thompson, to be Ensign, vice Shervinton. 49th:

Capt. M. Steadman, to be Captain, vice Bartley. 65th: Ensign T. Benson, to be Lieutenant, vice Benson; W. R. Pyne, to be Ensign, vice Benson. 69th: Ensign C. J. Carmichael, to be

Lieutenant, vice Croxon; R. W. Huxford, to be Ensign, vice Carmichael; T. Harvey, Lieutenant, vice Miller. 70th: Lieutenant E. B. Braddell, to be Captain, vice Kelsall; Ensign H. N. Greenwell, to be Lieutenant, vice Braddell; J. Atkinson,

to be Ensign, vice Greenwell. 71st: W. F. Segrave to be Ensign, vice Watson. 77th: H. Kent to be Ensign, vice Maguire. 82nd: Capt. J. Jeffries to be Captain, vice Lawrence Talbot; Lieut. H. Bates to be Captain, vice Jeffries; Ensign H. A. Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice

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I'll be There!

WRITTEN BY E. FITZBALL; COMPOSED BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.

Grazioso.

dolce

While the sum-mer gale si-lent-ly blows, While the waves scarce-ly mur-mur a sound, While the wood-bine and sweet-brier rose Shed their re-do-lent per-fume a-round; When the

moon-light peeps o-ver the hill, Oh, do not thy pro-mise for-get! I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill Near the beach, where so oft we have

met! Near the beach where so oft we have met! I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill. I'll be

there, I'll be there, I'll be there, By the mill where so oft we have met!

From those mild eyes I'll chase e-very tear, Nor for home, nor for kin, shalt thou sigh; Who could love thee, my Ma-ry dear, Half so tru-ly, so fond-ly, as I! When the

night-in-gale sings on the hill, Then, do not thy pro-mise for-get! I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill Near the beach, where so oft we have

met! Near the beach where so oft we have met! I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill. I'll be

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